COAL.

Wilkes-Barre

COAL.

"From Our Own Mines."

Owing to our facilities for handling Coal from vessels by steam, and the fact that we received a large proportion of our stocks during the autumn months, when lake freights ruled very low, we now offer our superior grade of HARD COAL for domestic use or steam purposes, at

$8.00 per Ton in Yard,

$9.00 Delivered,

Screened and in thoroughly good shape from our sheds. We also offer similar reductions in BRIAR HILL, MEDWAY, and other qualities of Bituminous Coal.

BLAKE, WHITEHOUSE & CO.,

19 Chamber of Commerce.

YARDS—Indiana-st. Bridge, Twenty-second-st. Bridge.

WATCHES.

CORNELL WATCH CO.,

OF CHICAGO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEM AND KEY-WINDING

WATCHES,

Three grades of which have their bisqualled Stem-Winding and Stem-Setting Attachment. Selling at $35, $40, and $100 each, with the Co.'s guarantee of the accurate performance and perfection of each Watch. The unskilled demand for a reliable

RAILROAD WATCH,

is necessary to the active and varied life of railroad business men, has induced the Co. to supply this want at great cost. All our grades possessing the

QUICK BEAT,

18,000 per hour, being the Co.'s standard. Special arrangements made with responsible dealers for sale in city or country.

THE CO. DO NOT SELL TO JOBBERS.

PAUL CORNELL, President.
T. C. WILLIAMS, V. Pres't and Manager.
Address Manager, Grand Crossing, cor. Seventy-sixth st. and Greenwood-av., Chicago, Ill.

FINANCIAL.

DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Chartered by the State of Illinois.

Exclusively a Savings Bank.

126 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.

Six per cent compound interest on deposits. Pass books furnished without charge. Business hours from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. annual. GEO. SCOVILLE, President.

Vt. ELISEY REED, Cashier.

Money also invested for others on Bond and Mortgage at 10 per cent interest; no charge to lender for careful examination of title.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE.

Want negotiate two or three loans of $5,000 to $10,000 each, or in smaller sums, for terms of years, on good city property. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st.

SALT LAKE CITY NATIONAL BANK.

H. B. DU'EELL, Pres't. J. M. BURKETT, Cash'r.
CHAS. HEMPSTEAD, Atty.

Collections made in Utah, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, Washington, California, and Oregon; and remitted for at sight on favorable terms. Exchange and telegraph quoted on this Bank can be procured from our Chicago correspondent, the Third National Bank of Chicago.

CUTLERY.

Look Here

FOR TOOL CHESTS, POCKET or TABLE CUTLERY, go to

J. L. WAYNE & SON'S,

74 & 76 Randolph-st., near State.

NEW YEAR CARDS.

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SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO FURNISHING SAMPLES AND ESTIMATES FOR

Stationery, Blank Books, & Printing,

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CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

118 & 120 MONROE-ST.

CONSUMERS will find it profitable to get our prices before ordering elsewhere. THE TRADE: Wholesale and Retail Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Manufacturers, 168 Clark-st.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Third National Bank of Chicago, for the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of said Bank in Chicago, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock p. m.

Dec. 12, 1873. L. V. PARSONS, Cashier.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company, for the election of a Board of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, corner State and Twentieth-sts., on Tuesday, January 13, 1874, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock p. m.

By order of the Board. W. H. EVANS, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dr. M. D. OGDEN

has returned from his visit in the East, and will be in his office at the usual hours.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH

The annual Pew Rental will take place on Monday evening, 29th inst. Sale to commence at 7½ o'clock.

LOTTERY.

BY CABLE.

Prizes of Extraordinary Drawing, Royal Havana Lottery, Dec. 18, 1873.

1 Prize $100,000; No. 11,750 drew $100,000; No. 14,000; Nos. 12,510 and 11,521 drew each $1,000; Nos. 13,355, 13,736, 13,736 drew each $500; Nos. 671, 5,473, 15,357, 16,066, 2,607, 15,198, 15,844, 8,702 drew each $100, etc. Prizes of $50 and $20 are the large capital prizes. Prices of Drawings reduced to $20. Circulars of Drawings furnished on application.

TAYLOR & CO., BANKERS, 11 Wall-st., New York.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS!

GET THEM FROM

HARRIS & COBB,

191 SOUTH CLARK-ST.

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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1873. NUMBER 128.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

Important Meeting Last Evening at the Relief Society's Rooms.

Speeches by F. A. Hoffman, Jr., Wirt Dexter, Aldermen Schaffner and McGrath, G. E. Trusdell, Julius Rosenthal, and Others.

Mr. Hoffman Urges that the Relief Money Be Turned Over to the City Government.

Mr. Dexter Shows that This Cannot Be Done, but that the Destitute Can Be Taken Care Of.

Ald. McGrath Thinks that That Is All that Can Be Reasonably Asked.

Somebody Wanted to "Count the Money."

Amicable End of the Meeting.

What Was Done at the Workingmen's Headquarters Yesterday.

The New York Workingmen Demand Employment from the City Government.

THE WORKINGMEN'S HEADQUARTERS.

The headquarters of the Socio-Political Association, at No. 68 West Lake street and No. 139 West Polk street, were again crowded all day yesterday with men whose rallying cry was "bread or death." They expected to hear a report from the Committee which had a consultation with the Common Council Committee and the Mayor on Wednesday afternoon, but instead of the Committee they found the following notice conspicuously posted at the door of each headquarters:

Das Committe kann befor Samstag nicht berichten. The Committee can't report not before Saturday.

The reading of this notice threw most of them in a perfect state of frenzy. They declared that they would wait no longer; that the city was trying to fool them, and that the most terrible consequences would be the inevitable result. The members of the Relief and Aid Society, Mr. Hesing, and Mr. Gage, came in for the largest share of abuse and invectives, and, to judge by the language used, either of these gentlemen, had they been present, would hardly have left their hails alive.

SWEEPING THREATS.

They accused the Relief and Aid Society of embezzling the funds in their hands, and that they could not produce the money, and that Hesing and Gage had pocketed the public funds. Threats of demolishing the Relief Building, the Pacific Hotel, and the *Staats-Zeitung* Building, were made quite recklessly, and an attack on the well-filled elevators was also occasionally suggested. They declared that if the report of the Committee should be unfavorable, they would take possession of the Exposition Building Sunday, and hold such a meeting as Chicago had never beheld before. If the building was refused them, they would take it by storm.

The crowd at No. 68 West Lake street was composed mostly of Germans, and was the most orderly; but, nevertheless, they seemed to be anxious for the fight which, in their opinion, would be the inevitable result.

DRILLING THEIR MEN.

Efficient drill-masters were busy all day drilling the men in marching and organizing them into squads. The reporters were told that this was done only as a pastime, and that they need make no mention of the fact. They knew how to fight, and they were ready for it, but they would rather have the city accede to their demands peaceably.

THE WIDOWS CO-OPERATE.

In the afternoon, a red-haired, middle-aged lady made her appearance at the headquarters and asked the anxious crowd surrounding her for the address of Mr. Francis A. Hoffmann, Jr., to whom she had something of great importance to communicate. No one of the workingmen present knowing that gentleman's address, THE TRIBUNE reporter, who was lounging around to pick up some stray items, was called upon to give the required information. The reporter, perceiving his chance for an important item, offered the lady his guidance, which was willingly accepted. On the way he elicited from her the fact that her name is Mrs. S. M. Higgins, and that she is getting up a movement similar to the workingmen's among the widows. She would call a meeting in a few days, and hundreds of ladies would be present to denounce the Relief Society, and give the workingmen all the moral support they could. She was exceedingly severe on some prominent members of the Society, who she said insulted poor ladies asking for aid. To convince the reporter of the truth of her assertion, she showed him a basket in which she had about 500 letters from ladies who applied for assistance but were refused. She had also a book in which were the names of 84 ladies who had signified their willingness to join in this movement.

POLK STREET HEADQUARTERS.

At the Polk street headquarters, which was filled with laborers of all nationalities, they were exceedingly boisterous and unruly. It was a dangerous task for a reporter to venture among them, they having an especial hatred against newspapers, which they accuse of being in the pay of aristocrats. On a platform at the head of the room were seated two men who were busy registering new names, about 500 being added yesterday.

In the rear were two flags, an American and a red one, which bore the inscription:

Arbeiter aller Nationen werdet einig.

Workingmen of all nations become united.

A large number of pamphlets and Communistic papers lay around the room, conspicuous among which was the *Volks-Staat* (People's State), a very radical sheet published at Leipzig, Germany, as the organ of the General Council of the International Workingmen's Society. The former editor of this paper was the notorious Socialist Liebknecht, but it is now edited by Mr. B. Seiffert, another able Communistic writer.

ONE CAUSE OF BITTERNESS.

One of the men at this place, who was exceedingly loud in his threats against society, being asked by the reporter what made him so bitter, replied that he could not help being bitter against the present system of society. He had been an honest workingman and supported his family respectably for the last seventeen years, but for the last three months he had been out of employment. The little money he had in the bank was soon used up, and for the last three weeks his family had been starving. He was too proud to beg, "and, by G—d," he added, "the city must give me work or take the consequences."

Many others of those present declared themselves adverse to taking money from the Relief Society. They want it to turn their money over to the city, and the city to give them employment.

CONFERENCE OF THE RELIEF SOCIETY.

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

The conference between the Workingmen's Committee and a special Committee of the Common Council with the Relief and Aid Society, took place last evening, though in a shape somewhat different from that which had been contemplated. The meeting was at first appointed to be held in the Council Chamber, but it was subsequently arranged to assemble in the office of the Relief and Aid Society, on LaSalle street. Eight o'clock found the Council Chamber well filled with Aldermen, representatives of the workingmen, spectators, and here and there a policeman.

THE MAYOR.

Mayor Colvin called the meeting to order and said:

GENTLEMEN: It was understood at our last meeting that the Board of Relief and Aid Society would meet us in the Council chamber this evening, for the purpose of explaining to the Council and the Committee appointed by the Workingmen's Association; and these men, and Mr. King, the President of that Society, and Mr. Dexter, waited upon me, and we compared notes in regard to the matter, and they held that it would be much more convenient for them to show to the Workingmen's Association and the members of the Common Council composing that Committee, what had been done by them for the relief of the poor, what shall be done, and what they were willing to do in the future, and they satisfied me that that was so, and I said to them I would come here to-night and meet the Committee, and that, with their consent, we would adjourn to meet at the headquarters of their Society. These gentlemen have little lots with houses erected upon every reason to believe that they intend to do what is right. They intend to relieve the people of the City of Chicago that need relief, and I believe, gentlemen, if you will be there and listen to them, we will all have reason to be satisfied that that is the case.

They say they have money,—plenty of it,—and that they are entirely willing to dispense it wherever anybody can show that this is necessary; that they have no disposition to keep the money that is now on hand for the benefit of our people of Chicago that are needy. And, now, gentlemen, it will be in order for some of you to move that we adjourn.

ADJOURNMENT.

An Alderman—I move, Mr. President, that this meeting adjourn.

The President—It is moved and seconded that the Committee now adjourn to the headquarters of the Relief and Aid Society.

The motion was agreed to, and the Committees, accompanied by the spectators, adjourned to the offices of the Relief and Aid Society, No. 49 and 51 LaSalle street, where they sat down round the room.

H. W. KING.

Mr. Henry W. King, President of the Relief and Aid Society, called the meeting to order. He said:

We have come here to-night, gentlemen, members of the Relief and Aid Society, to meet the committee appointed by the Mayor and some citizens, as I understand, who are present, and who desire to know more about the work that is accomplishing by the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, and its officers. We are very ready to have any information that you desire in regard to the work. Our books are here, and we are ready to have any gentleman or any committee of gentlemen examine and pass on them. And if they make any suggestion in regard to our work, and the manner in which it is being prosecuted, we shall be glad to hear those suggestions. Our work is very large, and it is very onerous, and we shall be very glad to be assisted at any time by whoever has the leisure and disposition to come here and assist us in this work. We are here as representatives of the people, and we desire that the people should understand the work that is doing.

It has been the duty of this Society, from year to year, to make a report to the Common Council of this city. That report will be made again on the first day of January, which is the annual time for the report to be made. If there are any questions that anybody desires to ask, we shall be glad to hear them, and I would be very glad to hear from Mayor Colvin in regard to the purpose for which these Committees were appointed.

THE MAYOR EXPLAINS.

Mayor Colvin—Mr. President of the Relief Society; Gentlemen: I appear before you to-night, not particularly as the Mayor of Chicago, although I was added to that committee in that official capacity. The Council and myself were waited on a few evenings ago, at which you were present, and some things that you have read the papers, and know what transpired—by the Committee appointed by a large number of citizens, who claimed that they were in distress, and in need of relief, they came to the Council and, as they thought, the proper place to receive that relief. We were wholly unable to grant that relief to the fullest extent, but perhaps in part we might have done so; but to the fullest extent it was not in our power. We had a civil meeting at home, and these men were appointed by the Common Council, and a committee was appointed from the people to confer with the Relief and Aid Society, its Board. That was to have been done on Monday, but owing to being short, it was not deemed convenient by the Board, they having met your Honor, and two or three members of the Board, and the matter was deferred until the evening by consent, when we were to have met at the Council Chamber. I met Mr. Dexter this morning, and yourself, and you thought that it was better, that you could accomplish more,—that you would be able to show the committee appointed by the workingmen what you had done, what you were doing, and what you were willing to do. Consequently it was agreed between us, that we would meet at the Council Chamber, and then adjourn to that room. We have done so.

So far as the Council are concerned, and the Mayor, we are satisfied that the Relief and Aid Society are a very good organization, and are doing as much as in the mode of rendering relief, but in the main, we all agree that you are doing perhaps all that may be done. But if it is not all done that should be done, we are satisfied that you intend to do it; and we come here for the purpose to give the committee appointed to speak to you to-night on the subject, and for you to explain away their grievances; and for that purpose I will retire, and probably Mr. Hoffman, as Chairman of the Committee, will address you.

MR. HOFFMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Hoffman—Mr. King and gentlemen; when we adjourned Wednesday afternoon it was stated by His Honor, the Mayor of Chicago, that the gentlemen composing the Board of the Aid and Relief Society expressed themselves pleased to meet us at the Council Chamber Friday evening. I understand that you this evening have extended an invitation to all people desiring to make an investigation of your affairs, an opportunity to examine into them.

A LACK OF AUTHORITY.

As I, and the other gentlemen who compose the Committee of the laboring people, and of the poor, have not been delegated for any such purpose, I do not conceive how we, as such delegates, have any right to examine individuals, to make such an examination, if we saw fit to do so. We were delegated by the people who were present at the grand mass-meeting, to present our grievances, or the grievances of the people that were there, to the Mayor and the Common Council, and not to the Chicago Aid and Relief Society. I understood from what the Mayor said, and from what I see, that they have either misunderstood or misapprehended our meaning. We were willing to meet the Common Council and the Mayor in their official capacities, at the Council Chamber, but now it seems you are not willing to do that, but merely ask any person, or any committee, to come here and examine into your books and ascertain what you have done in the past, what you are doing in the present, and what you propose to do in the future.

COMMENDS THE SOCIETY.

There can be no man in this community who can honestly and truthfully say that the Chicago Aid and Relief Society has done no good. There is no such person who has ever said it, or ever will say it. Your past is on record; it needs no investigation, so far as I see. What you have done, that you have done, and the people know of it. As to what you will do, nobody knows anything about it. All we would have at best would be your promise. That probably would be fulfilled. I know of no reason to suspect that you would not fulfill what you now promise.

THE OBJECT OF THE MEETING PREVENTED.

But there can be no question that the object of the meeting is being perverted into something else—perhaps something good, I am willing to admit it. But the object of our meeting is not being carried out, and I respectfully submit this. We have not been chosen to come here to investigate into your affairs and look into the Aid and Relief Society, its doings in the past, what it is doing at the present, and what it is proposing to do in the future. That was not the subject under consideration at the mass-meeting. In fact, the Aid and Relief Society was never mentioned, not to my hearing, by any person who addressed that meeting, nor is any reference made to it in the resolutions which were submitted, or in the petition that was presented. So, by calling upon us to investigate in this matter, we would not be doing the duty we were delegated to do by the meeting. There might be a benefit to the Committee, but it certainly does not meet the subject for which we are called upon to appear. And the very fact that you gentlemen have disregarded the call that was made to you by the Mayor and the Common Council—for we did not extend that call—you have disregarded it. And that, you will perceive, presents altogether a different issue, and puts the whole matter upon a different basis. We are not here to defend you, the people of the City of Chicago are capable of arriving at a proper verdict, without our interference. If you have committed wrong, that wrong will be exposed; if you have done right, you will receive the credit.

A MISUNDERSTANDING.

But the very fact that you have called us together, after you have called us to come here,—for which invitation we thank you, although we did not expect it, nor care particularly to receive it, that not being the object of our gathering,—yet the very reason of your calling us together here shows, gentlemen, that you misunderstand altogether the motive of this movement. Now let us be candid on those things.

HOW HE HAS BEEN ABUSED.

So far as I am concerned individually, I have been maligned, I have been misrepresented, I have been villified. The press of this city have urged upon the people, and upon men in authority, to indict me. Yet not for one moment would that induce me to keep silent as to that of which I desire to speak. On the other hand, it would not induce me to speak ill of those who do not deserve it. I may be, like other human beings, somewhat passionate. I presume I am not governed altogether by my reason, however small reason I may possess. But no action on the part of any people will induce me to swerve one hair's-breadth from what I consider to be my duty and the truth. I will vilify no man because other men have villified me. I will not speak ill of any society nor any set of men, because the men whom I represent, and the representatives of this people have been villified by others.

NECESSARY PRELIMINARIES.

With your kind indulgence, gentlemen of this Board, and those of you who are here present, for I suppose you all take a deep interest in this matter, and I presume there was nothing else that would have induced you to come here but the general welfare of the community, I believe that you are anxious to devise a right method and a proper means to bring about the bettering of the condition of things as they now are.

THE PEOPLE AT THE SUNDAY MEETING.

But in order that you may do so, you must become aware of, and informed of all the circumstances of the case. You must first have the facts before you can reason upon them, and come to any conclusion. That vast gathering held last Sunday was composed principally—I may say almost exclusively—of laboring men. There were not many among them that had got to the lowest state of degradation, nor misfortune, nor beggary. The great majority of those men had not drank the dregs at the bottom of the cup of misery. The great majority of those people were men who, during all the days of their manhood, had worked in the sweat of their brow for their daily bread. There were artisans, there were laborers, there were men who had learned some trade, and who have, for a few weeks past, in consequence of the financial crisis and the panic, been thrown out of employment; and either through the aid of their friends, or through credit with the people with whom they deal,—with their grocers, with their butchers, and so on,—they have not got yet to the point of starvation, although a great many of them had reached the end of their credit and the limit of the aid that they could receive from their friends. A great many of those people have little lots with houses erected upon them, their homesteads, on which they are still indebted more or less, on which mortgages lie. And they were troubled on account of the interest they were incurring under every day paying these mortgages or the interest on the principal. They had spoken about from factory to factory, from individual to individual, asking what we all ask,—labor. They could not get it. They appreciated the reason why these factories had stopped, why the work in the factories had stopped. They appreciated that in consequence of the panic a great many men who, perhaps, were willing, were unable to give them work, or, at least, remunerate them for it. So that you see, gentlemen, you have before you, under very great misapprehension, certainly a great many of you—with regard to the make-up of those people. Now, remember, they were not starving poor. Now, remember, they were not those who had subsisted upon public charity, and they were not people who were suffering the pangs of hunger.

WHAT THEY WANTED.

Now what they did they did as all other people would do in cases similar to that. They came to the Council Chamber to deliberate and advise with the Council as to the proper means of alleviating their condition, to do away with their suffering. They possessed no capital. The only capital they possessed was in the shape of muscle. They could labor, but they were idle. Accustomed through long years to work, they desired to work. They were desirous of making a living; they did not want to be idle at their homes, and ask for alms, and the little earnings that they had accumulated to apply to the necessities of the future. There is certainly nothing wrong in that. I ask every man who was present at that meeting, and those who were not I beg to refer to the report of the papers in regard to that meeting, whether it was not, without a single exception, the best conducted and least noisy meeting that has ever been convened in the City of Chicago. The large hall of the Turn Society was filled, so that it was one living mass of human flesh. The room hall was crammed full, and thousands could not get admittance, yet there was no disturbance, there was no riot.

NOTHING UNLAWFUL SAID.

But, sir, there was not a single speaker there who uttered anything that was unlawful, although they might have said things that were improper. The majority of the speakers—I presume all of them with my humble exception—had never spoken in public before. The meeting had been got up in a hurry, without any preliminary arrangements, without any particular education. I would ask of any of these gentlemen here, who have spoken in public, lawyers like Mr. Dexter and Mr. Rosenthal, and some of the other gentlemen here, men who have delivered lectures, whether they have spoken upon any subject, either religious or political, or at the forum, whether they have not been carried away by the impulses of their hearts, whether they have not said things, and without desiring to say anything personal, I would even ask Mr. Dexter to go back in the experience of his long legal life, and the other gentlemen who belong to the legal fraternity, whether they have not said things when you were not there that they had said, in spite of the august presence of the Judge, in spite of those restraints which are resting upon every lawyer to confine himself within the evidence of the case. These men are not polished speakers. Not only is that so, but I tell you, sir, there were some of the speakers, at least, I knew that when he addressed that crowd, that

HUNGER GNAWED AT HIS VITALS.

He had a starving family at home, and these men who lift their voices against the utterances of the poor and afflicted, I would have them in the same position, and see what they would say. But, sir, there was not a single word uttered there that was unlawful.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

They came together; they passed a series of resolutions with which I had nothing to do in the world, the existence of which I did not know until they were unanimously passed by that assembly. Now, these resolutions were presented to the Board of Aldermen, and to His Honor the Mayor. They may not have been couched in such beautiful language as they might have been; they might have contained many things that perhaps properly they ought not to have contained, and probably they were not altogether journalists who penned the resolutions of laboring people. And I say, even as to them, there was no improper language in them. I would say that there was no illegality about them. No insolent demand was made for labor. Those people did not call upon the City of Chicago to feed them. They did not think that the municipal corporation was there to feed people in idleness. All that they did, as regards this matter, was what they had repeatedly done before, by their applications to private individuals, to the men with foundries and manufactories in this city,—to ask for work. They asked it properly. They said to the City Council: "Here, gentlemen, we are destitute; we have been out of employment; we have no money; we have no means of subsistence; we have muscle; we are laborers; we are willing to labor now; we come to you as men who ask you to give us labor, if you have got it to give, and if the Relief Board of the Aid and Relief Society be pleased to meet us at the Council Chamber Friday evening. I understand that you this evening have extended an invitation to all people desiring to make an investigation of your affairs, an opportunity to examine into them."

A LACK OF AUTHORITY.

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But the very fact that you have called us together, after you have called us to come here,—for which invitation we thank you, although we did not expect it, nor care particularly to receive it, that not being the object of our gathering,—yet the very reason of your calling us together here shows, gentlemen, that you misunderstand altogether the motive of this movement. Now let us be candid on those things.

HOW HE HAS BEEN ABUSED.

So far as I am concerned individually, I have been maligned, I have been misrepresented, I have been villified. The press of this city have urged upon the people, and upon men in authority, to indict me. Yet not for one moment would that induce me to keep silent as to that of which I desire to speak. On the other hand, it would not induce me to speak ill of those who do not deserve it. I may be, like other human beings, somewhat passionate. I presume I am not governed altogether by my reason, however small reason I may possess. But no action on the part of any people will induce me to swerve one hair's-breadth from what I consider to be my duty and the truth. I will vilify no man because other men have villified me. I will not speak ill of any society nor any set of men, because the men whom I represent, and the representatives of this people have been villified by others.

NECESSARY PRELIMINARIES.

With your kind indulgence, gentlemen of this Board, and those of you who are here present, for I suppose you all take a deep interest in this matter, and I presume there was nothing else that would have induced you to come here but the general welfare of the community, I believe that you are anxious to devise a right method and a proper means to bring about the bettering of the condition of things as they now are.

THE PEOPLE AT THE SUNDAY MEETING.

But in order that you may do so, you must become aware of, and informed of all the circumstances of the case. You must first have the facts before you can reason upon them, and come to any conclusion. That vast gathering held last Sunday was composed principally—I may say almost exclusively—of laboring men. There were not many among them that had got to the lowest state of degradation, nor misfortune, nor beggary. The great majority of those men had not drank the dregs at the bottom of the cup of misery. The great majority of those people were men who, during all the days of their manhood, had worked in the sweat of their brow for their daily bread. There were artisans, there were laborers, there were men who had learned some trade, and who have, for a few weeks past, in consequence of the financial crisis and the panic, been thrown out of employment; and either through the aid of their friends, or through credit with the people with whom they deal,—with their grocers, with their butchers, and so on,—they have not got yet to the point of starvation, although a great many of them had reached the end of their credit and the limit of the aid that they could receive from their friends. A great many of those people have little lots with houses erected upon them, their homesteads, on which they are still indebted more or less, on which mortgages lie. And they were troubled on account of the interest they were incurring under every day paying these mortgages or the interest on the principal. They had spoken about from factory to factory, from individual to individual, asking what we all ask,—labor. They could not get it. They appreciated the reason why these factories had stopped, why the work in the factories had stopped. They appreciated that in consequence of the panic a great many men who, perhaps, were willing, were unable to give them work, or, at least, remunerate them for it. So that you see, gentlemen, you have before you, under very great misapprehension, certainly a great many of you—with regard to the make-up of those people. Now, remember, they were not starving poor. Now, remember, they were not those who had subsisted upon public charity, and they were not people who were suffering the pangs of hunger.

WHAT THEY WANTED.

Now what they did they did as all other people would do in cases similar to that. They came to the Council Chamber to deliberate and advise with the Council as to the proper means of alleviating their condition, to do away with their suffering. They possessed no capital. The only capital they possessed was in the shape of muscle. They could labor, but they were idle. Accustomed through long years to work, they desired to work. They were desirous of making a living; they did not want to be idle at their homes, and ask for alms, and the little earnings that they had accumulated to apply to the necessities of the future. There is certainly nothing wrong in that. I ask every man who was present at that meeting, and those who were not I beg to refer to the report of the papers in regard to that meeting, whether it was not, without a single exception, the best conducted and least noisy meeting that has ever been convened in the City of Chicago. The large hall of the Turn Society was filled, so that it was one living mass of human flesh. The room hall was crammed full, and thousands could not get admittance, yet there was no disturbance, there was no riot.

NOTHING UNLAWFUL SAID.

But, sir, there was not a single speaker there who uttered anything that was unlawful, although they might have said things that were improper. The majority of the speakers—I presume all of them with my humble exception—had never spoken in public before. The meeting had been got up in a hurry, without any preliminary arrangements, without any particular education. I would ask of any of these gentlemen here, who have spoken in public, lawyers like Mr. Dexter and Mr. Rosenthal, and some of the other gentlemen here, men who have delivered lectures, whether they have spoken upon any subject, either religious or political, or at the forum, whether they have not been carried away by the impulses of their hearts, whether they have not said things, and without desiring to say anything personal, I would even ask Mr. Dexter to go back in the experience of his long legal life, and the other gentlemen who belong to the legal fraternity, whether they have not said things when you were not there that they had said, in spite of the august presence of the Judge, in spite of those restraints which are resting upon every lawyer to confine himself within the evidence of the case. These men are not polished speakers. Not only is that so, but I tell you, sir, there were some of the speakers, at least, I knew that when he addressed that crowd, that

HUNGER GNAWED AT HIS VITALS.

He had a starving family at home, and these men who lift their voices against the utterances of the poor and afflicted, I would have them in the same position, and see what they would say. But, sir, there was not a single word uttered there that was unlawful.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

They came together; they passed a series of resolutions with which I had nothing to do in the world, the existence of which I did not know until they were unanimously passed by that assembly. Now, these resolutions were presented to the Board of Aldermen, and to His Honor the Mayor. They may not have been couched in such beautiful language as they might have been; they might have contained many things that perhaps properly they ought not to have contained, and probably they were not altogether journalists who penned the resolutions of laboring people. And I say, even as to them, there was no improper language in them. I would say that there was no illegality about them. No insolent demand was made for labor. Those people did not call upon the City of Chicago to feed them. They did not think that the municipal corporation was there to feed people in idleness. All that they did, as regards this matter, was what they had repeatedly done before, by their applications to private individuals, to the men with foundries and manufactories in this city,—to ask for work. They asked it properly. They said to the City Council: "Here, gentlemen, we are destitute; we have been out of employment; we have no money; we have no means of subsistence; we have muscle; we are laborers; we are willing to labor now; we come to you as men who ask you to give us labor, if you have got it to give, and if the Relief Board of the Aid and Relief Society be pleased to meet us at the Council Chamber Friday evening. I understand that you this evening have extended an invitation to all people desiring to make an investigation of your affairs, an opportunity to examine into them."

A LACK OF AUTHORITY.

As I, and the other gentlemen who compose the Committee of the laboring people, and of the poor, have not been delegated for any such purpose, I do not conceive how we, as such delegates, have any right to examine individuals, to make such an examination, if we saw fit to do so. We were delegated by the people who were present at the grand mass-meeting, to present our grievances, or the grievances of the people that were there, to the Mayor and the Common Council, and not to the Chicago Aid and Relief Society. I understood from what the Mayor said, and from what I see, that they have either misunderstood or misapprehended our meaning. We were willing to meet the Common Council and the Mayor in their official capacities, at the Council Chamber, but now it seems you are not willing to do that, but merely ask any person, or any committee, to come here and examine into your books and ascertain what you have done in the past, what you are doing in the present, and what you propose to do in the future.

COMMENDS THE SOCIETY.

There can be no man in this community who can honestly and truthfully say that the Chicago Aid and Relief Society has done no good. There is no such person who has ever said it, or ever will say it. Your past is on record; it needs no investigation, so far as I see. What you have done, that you have done, and the people know of it. As to what you will do, nobody knows anything about it. All we would have at best would be your promise. That probably would be fulfilled. I know of no reason to suspect that you would not fulfill what you now promise.

THE OBJECT OF THE MEETING PREVENTED.

But there can be no question that the object of the meeting is being perverted into something else—perhaps something good, I am willing to admit it. But the object of our meeting is not being carried out, and I respectfully submit this. We have not been chosen to come here to investigate into your affairs and look into the Aid and Relief Society, its doings in the past, what it is doing at the present, and what it is proposing to do in the future. That was not the subject under consideration at the mass-meeting. In fact, the Aid and Relief Society was never mentioned, not to my hearing, by any person who addressed that meeting, nor is any reference made to it in the resolutions which were submitted, or in the petition that was presented. So, by calling upon us to investigate in this matter, we would not be doing the duty we were delegated to do by the meeting. There might be a benefit to the Committee, but it certainly does not meet the subject for which we are called upon to appear. And the very fact that you gentlemen have disregarded the call that was made to you by the Mayor and the Common Council—for we did not extend that call—you have disregarded it. And that, you will perceive, presents altogether a different issue, and puts the whole matter upon a different basis. We are not here to defend you, the people of the City of Chicago are capable of arriving at a proper verdict, without our interference. If you have committed wrong, that wrong will be exposed; if you have done right, you will receive the credit.

ONE CAUSE OF BITTERNESS.

One of the men at this place, who was exceedingly loud in his threats against society, being asked by the reporter what made him so bitter, replied that he could not help being bitter against the present system of society. He had been an honest workingman and supported his family respectably for the last seventeen years, but for the last three months he had been out of employment. The little money he had in the bank was soon used up, and for the last three weeks his family had been starving. He was too proud to beg, "and, by G—d," he added, "the city must give me work or take the consequences."

Many others of those present declared themselves adverse to taking money from the Relief Society. They want it to turn their money over to the city, and the city to give them employment.

CONFERENCE OF THE RELIEF SOCIETY.

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

The conference between the Workingmen's Committee and a special Committee of the Common Council with the Relief and Aid Society, took place last evening, though in a shape somewhat different from that which had been contemplated. The meeting was at first appointed to be held in the Council Chamber, but it was subsequently arranged to assemble in the office of the Relief and Aid Society, on LaSalle street. Eight o'clock found the Council Chamber well filled with Aldermen, representatives of the workingmen, spectators, and here and there a policeman.

THE MAYOR.

Mayor Colvin called the meeting to order and said:

GENTLEMEN: It was understood at our last meeting that the Board of Relief and Aid Society would meet us in the Council chamber this evening, for the purpose of explaining to the Council and the Committee appointed by the Workingmen's Association; and these men, and Mr. King, the President of that Society, and Mr. Dexter, waited upon me, and we compared notes in regard to the matter, and they held that it would be much more convenient for them to show to the Workingmen's Association and the members of the Common Council composing that Committee, what had been done by them for the relief of the poor, what shall be done, and what they were willing to do in the future, and they satisfied me that that was so, and I said to them I would come here to-night and meet the Committee, and that, with their consent, we would adjourn to meet at the headquarters of their Society. These gentlemen have little lots with houses erected upon every reason to believe that they intend to do what is right. They intend to relieve the people of the City of Chicago that need relief, and I believe, gentlemen, if you will be there and listen to them, we will all have reason to be satisfied that that is the case.

They say they have money,—plenty of it,—and that they are entirely willing to dispense it wherever anybody can show that this is necessary; that they have no disposition to keep the money that is now on hand for the benefit of our people of Chicago that are needy. And, now, gentlemen, it will be in order for some of you to move that we adjourn.

ADJOURNMENT.

An Alderman—I move, Mr. President, that this meeting adjourn.

The President—It is moved and seconded that the Committee now adjourn to the headquarters of the Relief and Aid Society.

The motion was agreed to, and the Committees, accompanied by the spectators, adjourned to the offices of the Relief and Aid Society, No. 49 and 51 LaSalle street, where they sat down round the room.

H. W. KING.

Mr. Henry W. King, President of the Relief and Aid Society, called the meeting to order. He said:

We have come here to-night, gentlemen, members of the Relief and Aid Society, to meet the committee appointed by the Mayor and some citizens, as I understand, who are present, and who desire to know more about the work that is accomplishing by the Chicago Relief and Aid Society

WISCONSIN CENTRAL.

The Next Fight in the Wisconsin Legislature.

Ex-Gov. Washburn and Attorney-General Williams.

History of the Road, and of the Land-Grant.

Financial Condition and Results of Its First Year's Operation.

When, in the early winter of 1870, Mr. E. B. Phillips severed his long connection with the Michigan Southern, and undertook to build the Wisconsin Central Railroad, it was generally thought he had relapsed from a prominent to an obscure position. During his career as President of the Southern, and afterward as General Manager of the consolidated Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, he had been admiringly termed a "railroad-magnate." This reportorial fame left him when he entered upon the unpromising venture of running a road through the Wisconsin woods to the shores of Lake Superior. This project did not originate with him. It was an old scheme, dating back to 1856, when Congress ceded to the State of Wisconsin

SEVERAL MILLIONS OF ACRES

of public lands to aid in constructing railways throughout the northern portion of the State. For the building of a line from Madison or Columbus to Portage City, and thence to a point on Lake Superior, and another from Fond du Lac northwestward to the lake, every alternate section of land for a width of six sections on each side of the road was granted.

Three years before, the Legislature chartered the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company, empowering them to construct and operate, within ten years, a railroad from Portage City, via Columbus, to Whitewater and Genoa. The capital stock was placed at $1,000,000, to be divided into $100 shares. The Legislature was not then tenacious about its authority, else it would not have decreed, in the fourteenth section, that, "On the completion of said railroad, or any section of the track not less than 5 miles, it shall and may be lawful for the Company to demand and receive such sums of money for passage and freight of persons and property as they shall from time to time think reasonable." It was

THE USUAL STYLE OF CHARTER,

and this right to make their own rates was conferred upon all corporations organized at that time. Even with such wide and unquestioned latitude, railroads were not readily built. Then came the crash of 1857, when the bottom fell out of Western credits, and railroad-building was almost entirely suspended. New, undeveloped territory presented little attraction to the wary capitalists; and, despite the generous land-grant accompanying it, the ten years' limitation expired before a mile of the Wisconsin Central had been constructed. Yet the Legislature, disposed to be lenient, extended the time five years from March 3, 1863, on condition that the road should be built from the State line to Jefferson by Jan. 1, 1865.

In May of the last-named year, this condition was stricken out of the amended act extending the charter. Two years previously, however, a company had been organized to supersede the Wisconsin Central Company; and, in 1863, the Legislature conferred upon the new Company all the rights, privileges, franchises, &c., bestowed upon the original Company. The new association gave no particular signs of life; so, in 1869, the Legislature repealed the act conferring the charter, and gave it to the Wisconsin Northern Railroad Company, which was seldom or never heard of afterward. Meantime,

A YOUNGER, RIVAL CORPORATION

had been organized in 1866. It numbered among its incorporators P. McGregor, Cashier of the late Second National Bank, of this city; E. W. Keyes, styled the "Bismarck of Wisconsin" before Farmer Taylor had been heard from; H. L. Palmer, the only brilliant member of the last Legislature; John H. Rountree, John Nader, and others of lesser notoriety. Their incorporated intentions defined two lines,—one from Portage, by way of Stevens Point, to Bayfield, on Lake Superior; and another from Portage, by way of Ripon and Berlin, to Stevens Point,—thence, as best they could locate, to Bayfield. These were dependent upon Congress giving its assent to the route selected from Portage to Bayfield, in order that the valuable land-grant attaching to such route should be diverted into the possession of the new Company. In 1869, by a process and in a way some of the individuals above named indelicately denounce, this Company became consolidated with the Winnebago & Superior Railroad Company. Two years later, the name of the consolidated company was changed to the

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

In Chicago it is known as "Phillips's Road," but, in Wisconsin, the possession is accredited to George Reed, styled "Hon." by courtesy," Gardner Colby, of Boston, who advanced the money, is nominally President of the Company, and Mr. Reed is Vice-President. The Vice-President is a portentious lawyer of Manitowoc, and a brother-in-law of Alexander Mitchell, President of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. This fact is said to be mutually objectionable. Milwaukee's representative is exceedingly rich, and Brother George fancies he is looked upon as a "poor relation." At any rate, he is grievously repines at the unnatural manner in which the Stations and Land President has treated him. Had he been properly supported, he conceives that his pathway to eminence and affluence would have been easily pursued. But, at every stage, the Milwaukee & St. Paul interest has opposed him and endeavored to thwart his plans. For more jealousy than is now material, he accepted a berth in the Wisconsin Legislature. Retiring therefrom, he took up the practically-abandoned Wisconsin Central scheme, and, by irrepressible, persistent lobbying, secured

A REVERSAL OF THE LAND-GRANT

to the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company. It had gone begging for years. Under Mr. H. Smith's shrewd manipulations, it fell nigh fell into the grasp of the Chicago & Northwestern Company. To secure it, a few miles of a road were graded northwest ward from that Company's main line, at Menasha; but Henry Keep's accession to the Presidency killed the project. He would allow it to go no further, consequently, the prize was lost.

When George Reed did eventually secure the grant he was unable to build the road. But he had wit and persuasive power enough to induce certain Boston capitalists to afford him the necessary relief. Unwilling, however, to consign the enterprise wholly into the hands of a politician, they induced Mr. Phillips to assume charge of the work. This was accomplished by the formation of a second company, called the Phillips & Colby Construction Company, by whom the building and operation of the road is managed, while the charter of the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company were undertaken. This arrangement allowed of

A DOUBLE DISTRIBUTION

of Presidencies, Vice-Presidencies, etc. Thus, Mr. Phillips was President of the Construction Company, and Gardner Colby Vice-President; while Mr. Colby was President, and Mr. Reed Vice-President, of the Railroad Company. Under this ingenious disposition of affairs, neither one could quite outrank the other, and each had the flattering satisfaction of being accosted, "Mr. President," it presented this disadvantage: Correspondents were at a loss to ignate of the head-office,—whether at Stevens Point, Manitowoc, Boston, or Chicago. In each place there was an Executive Department. Comparatively little inconvenience, however, resulted, as the line did not assume importance until it was completed between Stevens Point and Menasha. Then it began to develop metropolitan characteristics. Though it was not even a "blooded monopoly," it felt strong enough to take in the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad. A preliminary arrangement was agreed upon, but it was never perfected. A favorable contract with the Northwestern Railroad Company, at Menasha, gave the Central a Chicago outlet. Still, being a Wisconsin enterprise, it was deemed necessary to secure a direct connection with Milwaukee. This was accomplished, since, by

THE LEASE OF THE MILWAUKEE & NORTHERN RAILROAD,

of the Milwaukee & Northern Railroad,—a line that was put through by Jesse Hoyt, of New York, and Angus Smith and Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee. It extended from Milwaukee to Green Bay, with one branch to Menasha and another to Appleton. Before the panic, and its lease, the Company projected an extension of the line northward, through the Menomonee iron-region, to Lake Michigamme, the centre of the best ore-deposits of the Upper Peninsula. This project is not now so nearly probable. Surveys were made, but they will hardly be available; for the Company will scarcely hazard a second line, 200 miles in length, through an unsettled lumber-region, especially as no land-grant attaches to the Lake Michigamme line. Besides, it is positively affirmed that valuable deposits of iron-ore have been discovered along the route north of Stevens Point, on the Company's land. Whether this turns out to be a fiction or not, the Company will doubtless realize handsomely from

ITS PINE LANDS.

The mill-companies of Oshkosh and Fond du Lac have already begun to look anxiously northward for a supply of logs. Former abundant sources have given out; and, if the Wisconsin Central can afford to carry timber at an exceedingly low rate, they will doubtless be given all the business they can handle. Otherwise, the traffic, for a considerable time, cannot be remarkably heavy. But, then, the road was not built wholly on account of its business-prospects. In a new country, they alone, would afford poor incentives to enterprise. Large land-grants are the most stimulating. This was the case with the Wisconsin Central, and it is no exception. Precisely how much land the Company is entitled to, is

A MATTER OF SERIOUS DISPUTE.

Upon this question Gov. Washburn took a very decided stand, in which he was not supported by Attorney-General Williams. As the case promises to be the only exciting one before the Wisconsin Legislature at its next session, it may be worth while to glance at the particulars:

The grant claimed by the Company embraces about 800,000 acres, being a portion of the Congressional donation of 1856 to provide for a railroad "from Fond du Lac, on Lake Winnebago, northerly to the State line"; and of the act of 1864 for a road from "Portage City, Berlin, Doty's Island, or Fond du Lac, as the State may determine, in a northwestern direction to Bayfield, and thence to Superior." The Chicago & Northwestern being the first railway to meet the requirements of the act of 1856, the lands pertaining to the line from Fond du Lac north were diverted to that Company. The Phillips Company now claim

THE REST OF THE GRANT.

They commenced building at Stevens Point, and, when 20 miles of the road had been completed, in 1870, Gov. Washburn was asked for his certificate, and Secretary Delano for patents, for so much of the land as was to accrue upon the construction of each 20 miles. Both officials declined to comply with the request. They construed the acts of 1856 and 1864, in a way that seemed not to have occurred to the Railway Company's attorneys. The Governor maintained that, in order to obtain any portion of the grant, one terminus of the road must be at Portage City; and that, until the link between that city and Stevens Point was built, he must withhold the certificate. Secretary Delano, while assuming that over of the case, referred it to Attorney-General Williams. Meantime, the Company was in straitened circumstances. Its very existence depended upon a favorable decision. All the property, including the land-grant and the timber thereon, was held for the security of the Company's bonds. So binding is the arrangement, that the timber [illegible] can only be used in the road, or [illegible] sinking-fund for the payment of the bonds or their liquidation. Their obligations were fast maturing. The roads and equipment are said to have cost $4,120,000, and the funded debt was placed at $1,591,500. The interest upon these could not reasonably be derived from the earnings. For the year ending Dec. 31, 1872, the gross earnings only amounted to $731,733.19, and the net earnings to $63,777.91. The issue at stake was

SUCCESS OR BANKRUPTCY,

and the Attorney-General was to decide it. Unquestionably the people sustained the Governor. The popular impression throughout Wisconsin was, that his position was the only tenable one. Consequently, they were surprised, to say the least, when Attorney-General William announced his opinion. It was given so soon after the one favoring the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company's bridge location at LaCrosse, against the people's selection, as to create a similarly unpleasant impression. This opinion pointed out that the Wisconsin Central, being a consolidation of the Winnebago & Superior and the Portage & Superior Railroad Companies, became possessed of the rights, powers, and privileges conferred upon both; that the charter of the Winnebago Company empowered it to commence construction either at Stevens Point or Doty's Island, but provided that lands should be awarded to it only as construction should extend beyond Stevens Point. The charter also authorized the Company to build the line north of Stevens Point jointly and in common with any other chartered company having similar powers. The charter of the Portage & Superior Company contained a like provision. "It is evident, therefore," said the Attorney-General, "that the line of road from Stevens Point to Lake Superior was intended by the Legislature, as to location, construction, etc., to be a unity. It was necessarily from the lines of the road to meet at Stevens Point from the south." The claim of the people that, because the Portage and Superior charter provided for the commencement of the road at Portage City, a condition precedent was created, upon the fulfillment of which only many lands to pass, was accordingly not available north of Stevens Point, and that the consolidated Company will not be entitled to patents except by commencement of the road from Portage City, the Attorney-General dismissed as

NOT WELL GROUNDED.

He further urged that it was not the intention of the Legislature to postpone the construction of the line beyond Stevens Point until the commencement of construction of either line south of it; else a clause would have been inserted in the Winnebago Company's charter, that, while it might commence either at Doty's Island or Stevens Point, it should, nevertheless, before breaking ground at the latter place, await the completion of the Portage City branch. The Chicago & Northwestern Company having succeeded in all the powers, rights, and privileges of the two original companies, the Attorney-General affirmed it was "entitled to receive patents for the lands conterminous with each section of twenty miles duly certified to be completed according to the requirements of the act of Congress." Of course, the consolidated Company is under obligations to construct the road from Portage City to Stevens Point, and to do this as speedily as the law and the obligations of good faith require."

This elaborate opinion did not particularly inconvenience Gov. Washburn. He persistently withheld his full certificate, although about 160 miles of the road were completed. A

A POWERFUL REPORT

will be made this winter to induce the Legislature to so amend the act as to comply with the Railway Company's demands; and the fact that the recent pass regulations were not signed by the Wisconsin Central will allow of an exchange of "favors" with the members. The irrepressible George Reed's services will again be called into agreeable exercise, affording him ample opportunity to earn his salary. He will not now encounter the opposition of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company, that being headed off by a trade-arrangement for an interchange of all business tributary to all the lines of either Company.

Waiving the disputed land-question, it must be confessed that the road is

A REMARKABLY GOOD ONE.

Indeed, Mr. Phillips has even been censured for laying so admirable a track through an almost virgin country. The roadbed, rolling-stock, and equipment are of the highest order. The only grade of any consequence is 52 feet to the mile; the others are unusually light. The track is well ballasted, and is almost an air-line. The cross-ties are of the best hard wood, and, besides being uncommonly long, are laid closer,—2,600 instead of 2,640 to the mile. The passenger-cars are elegant, and the locomotives are unsurpassed. The most noteworthy bridge is that across Wolf River, it being 320 feet in length. The road is bonded for $20,000 per mile, and its cost must certainly have been nearer that amount than is the case with the majority of Western railroads. Before opening the Milwaukee & Northern Railroad, the Wisconsin Central had in use 15 locomotives, 8 passenger-cars, 100 box-cars, 200 platform-cars, and 50 gravel, caboose, and baggage-cars. The flat-cars are of unusual length, adapted to the transportation of logs, many of which, cut along the route, are 6 feet in diameter. For a year past this lumber business has

SURPASSED THE COMPANY'S EXPECTATIONS.

There are also indications of deposits of ore throughout the region north of Two Rivers. The Penokee iron range, traversed by this line, is already famous for its excellent deposits; while, near Ashland, are valuable deposits of copper, and also, it is rumored, of silver. Near Stevens Point, large layers of kaolin, or porcelain-earth, pure and white as snow, have been discovered. Although no large settlements have yet sprung up along the line, log-houses, occupied by choppers and lumbermen, are abundant. In the larger class, rows of bunks line each side of the houses, each providing sleeping accommodations for a score or more. In the centre of the apartment are placed tables, chairs, washstands, etc. One house is generally reserved for a dining-hall. For board and lodging in these improvised hotels, in flush times, $4.50 per week is the standard price.

The terms upon which the Milwaukee & Northern Railroad was leased are understood to be 35 per cent of the gross earnings of that road. The Northern was built by the Milwaukee Construction Company, comprised of Angus Smith, James Lindington, E. D. Greenleaf, Guido Pfister, and a few other Milwaukee men. They expended $3,000,000 upon the road, and mortgaged it for $18,000 per mile. Its main line to Green Bay is 109 miles long. The talk about an extension to Chicago

MAY BE REGARDED AS PREMATURE.

Recently a line was surveyed between the two cities, in the reported interest of the Lake Shore Railroad. The Michigan Central was also credited with figuring to secure a Milwaukee connection. For some time to come, however, it is safe to predict no new enterprise will be undertaken, the two already in the field being eagerly anxious to take care of all the business offering. In any event, the Wisconsin Central is hardly strong enough to carry the additional obligations of another new railroad.

As at present organized, Mr. Gardner Colby will continue to look after the finances, Mr. Reed will attend to the lobbying, while Mr. Phillips will "run" the consolidated road and, Mr. C. Harris will operate it.

THE ILLINOIS FARMERS' CONVENTION.

Comments of the Press.

From the DeWitt (Ill.) Public (Independent).

The meeting last week at Decatur was a grand success, and some of the resolutions adopted show a spirit of determination that will be hard to resist, if the farmers will only act as they resolve.

From the Lincoln (Ill.) Herald (Republican).

The resolutions last mentioned look as though Democratic influence had shaped the work of the Convention, as it did at Springfield. Free trade and State rights have not yet lost their charm for the average hayseed politician. In spite of these drawbacks, the Convention added another demonstration of the fact that there is an energetic, long-continued protest by the people against high freights, high salaries, and subsidies.

From the Decatur (Ill.) Tribune (Independent).

The *Inter-Ocean* of last Saturday contains a lengthy editorial in which the writer attempts to prove that the Decatur Convention was a failure; that the sentiments embodied in the resolutions were not those of the farmers of the State; and that the Republican party is still safe and kicking,—and, it might have added with propriety, still stealing. It is hard for the *Inter-Ocean* man to kick against the pricks; he weeps and wails over the rotten and corrupting carcass of the Republican party; he sees the right and still the wrong pursues; he shuts his eyes to inevitable facts, and shoots off his pop-gun at all creation. Now, as a free country, the *Inter-Ocean* man can do as he likes; he can remain and affiliate with the party of salary-grabbers,—with the party that placed Matt Carpenter in the Presidency of the Senate; he can indorse by his attachment the Credit-Mobilier, land-grant, and office-holders' party; but men who love honesty, independence, principle, and good government have become disgusted with the long crimes and criminals justly attributable to the old political parties. The Republican party has frequently promised to punish her own rascals, to repeal the salary-grab, and throw overboard her unworthy leaders and members. How many of such promises has she fulfilled? Not one! and she never will so long as the present leaders hold the party reins. The late convention represented the agricultural and mechanical classes of the State, and, if they do not control the next State election, we are terribly mistaken.

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The platform adopted by the State Convention of farmers is a plain, honest, common-sense document, that reads much like a sequel to the Declaration of Independence. There are some good, noble Democrats who will honestly object to the resolution in regard to the "recent record of the old political parties." But the most recent record which the Democratic party has made is one where the Democratic members of Congress voted for the third-term Farmer Colfax for Speaker of the House of Representatives,—an action that is too detestable to talk about. The action of the Convention demonstrates very clearly that the farmers mean politics; that they have learned what their wrongs are, and that the only way to redress them is at the ballot-box. Of course, we see no occasion for their asking the aid of the Democratic party, for they are seeking for nothing except what the Democracy have been advocating for years. But the action of the Democratic Congressmen *is* so mean and dishonorable that they have no confidence in any party that claims them. . . . . We can but record the conviction that, for a number of years to come, where the farmers act in concert, ministers themselves and are true to their own interests, they will elect whoever they may nominate for official position.

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THE EUREKA MINE.

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"On the 30th day of August, John N. Whitney, in company with W. M. Curtis and George W. Lee (the man sent by Capt. Ward to examine the property), came to my house at Eureka City, opposite Eureka Hill and Eureka Mining Company's mine, about 11 o'clock a. m. I went over to the Eureka Hill, with them, immediately after their arrival, and we went over and visited every portion of the property of said Eureka Mining Company, and remained in the examination of the same until 4 o'clock p. m. I never saw a man more particular, nor one who exhibited more good sense and shrewdness in the investigation of the character and quality of a mine, than did Prof. W. M. Curtis. He took samples all over the hill and carefully wrapped them in paper and marked them, as also one sackful from 'Beck dump,' shoveled in promiscuously. Prof. Curtis was very careful and particular in these selections, stating that while he was not an old miner, and had only become down the hill, the samples and the sack, stated above, were put in the Company's assay office next my dwelling-house, and thereupon Mr. Whitney invited and strongly urged Mr. Curtis and Col. Lee to go with him over to Baxter's saloon to entertain them, which they did, although somewhat reluctantly on the part of Mr. Curtis. I had been expressly ordered and instructed by the said John N. Whitney to make a change in the samples of ore, in order that when Curtis should assay the same it would show a splendid result. Mr. John N. Whitney had by his letter of Aug. 28, 1872, written me in regard to his coming with these people, and had said in his letter, 'I shall be with you Friday forenoon, don't allow yourself to be led into any movement that is calculated to weaken your strength for the great political contests of the future; have but little secrecy, less selfishness, and no going back on the time-honored principle of 'Equal and exact justice to all men,' and your success will be certain,' is the advice of the Arcola *Record* to the farmers. And the advice is good.

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THE COURTS.

A Rather Complicated Case.

Bankruptcy Items---New Suits---Miscellaneous Matters.

A MIXED UP AFFAIR.

George C. Merrick filed a voluminous bill yesterday in the Superior Court against Seneca D. Kimbark. He states that at Rockford, in April, 1871, the Rockford Central Railroad Company made a contract with E. P. Hollister and Seneca D. Kimbark for the building of the Company's road from Mendota to the northern line of the State. Afterwards, one R. H. Tinker and James B. Young purchased interests in the contracts, and became partners together. It was agreed among them that no partner should sell to an outside party without the consent of the remaining partners. In September, Young bought out the interest of Hollister, and the remaining partners carried on the contract until they had done work to the amount of about $120,000, for which they had received on account about $25,000. They had incurred debts for labor and right of way, to the amount of $20,000. At that time the contract with its privileges, and the property of the firm, were worth about $75,000. In August, 1873, Kimbark entered into negotiations with complainant to sell this interest, which he claimed was one-third, for $24,205. Complainant, however, on looking over the original contract, found that Kimbark could not sell without his partners's consent, but he alleged that he had obtained Young's consent and had good right to sell. Merrick, thereupon, took an assignment of Kimbark's interest, paying the required amount partly in notes, and also giving a deed of certain property in or near Chicago. Kimbark agreed to obtain the written assent of Young, and did make efforts to obtain it, but unsuccessfully.

Merrick, when he found Kimbark could not get Young's assent to the assignment, asked to have the contract rescinded, and the property and notes returned. He also ascertained, as he alleges, that Kimbark did not own a one-third interest, and that he had another partner, Tinker, who claimed a one-third interest in the contract, and he states that now the partners are in difficulty about what the amount of their respective shares may be. When the assignment was made, Merrick had given a bond in the sum of $20,000 to pay all debts of Kimbark's under the contract, understanding that there were but few, but has since learned that one or more are in judgment, and that they are different from what he then supposed. He charges that Kimbark knew of it, and wilfully concealed the fact. Complainant states that the rights under the contract were of considerable value, but are now worth little or nothing, and that Kimbark conveyed no interest. Complainant, therefore, asks that the contract may be rescinded and annulled, and that the note and real estate may be returned and reconveyed, and he offers to quit-claim all rights he may have acquired under the pretended assignment.

NOTICE.

Some time ago a petition in bankruptcy was filed against a Thomas Whitfield. It was by some means rumored that it was a druggist on Wabash avenue, but the party was in fact a peer on Archer avenue.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Judge Murphy will hear the submitted case of Day against Drake.

Judges Jameson and McRoberts will hear motions for new trials.

Judge Blodgett will be in town to-day for chamber business.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Alden Fruit-Preserving Company commenced an action against William H. Schuyler for $1,000.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

Ikroft & Krauetz filed a petition against E. H. Fuller & E. S. Tilton, bankers at No. 93 Clark street, claiming that there is due them $518.25 for goods sold and delivered. They allege that Fuller & Tilton have made fraudulent chattel mortgage to a New York firm, and also made a fraudulent sale of part of their property to the Dover & Bemis Brewing Company. A rule to show cause for Jan. 2 was issued.

TRIAL NOTICES

in the Superior Court must be filed by Tuesday. Monday was the last day for service, and fifty-nine writs were filed, and the damages claimed aggregated about $225,000.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

George H. Dauchy and Thomas H. Crego brought suit for $1,000 against Milton Jerome.

E. I. Hollister & Co. sued Rauch & Werner for $1,000.

The Davenport National Bank began a suit in assumpsit for $25,000 against Sparrow M. Nickels, and another for $ like amount against Ethan Smith, Pierson D. Smith, and William T. Noble.

Horace Loring brought an action in assumpsit for $70,000 against F. B. and H. H. Gardner.

Tarnshaw, Worthy & Co. began an action against J. Q. Mason and William Hornley for $1,000.

Campbell Bros. sued Byrne & O'Brien for $1,000.

John Foster instituted proceedings against Bebingham, Sturges & Co. to recover $30,000.

Maria L. Knight recovered judgment by confession against Benjamin P. Hinman for $20,-

L. N. and Nettie M. Hamlin entered judgment by confession against Benjamin P. Hinman for $,174.25.

Samuel B. Munson, Jr., & Co. filed a petition against Azabel Pierce and his numerous creditors for a mechanics' lien to the amount of $618 on his premises on Wabash avenue, near Seventeenth street.

Alexander Miller commenced suit against Joel A. Wicker and Henry L. Miller, laying damages at $8,000.

Paid, Benedict & Co. brought suit against Christ Schreiber for $2,000.

I. D. Wood & Co. began suit for the Elgin Gas-Light Company for $2,500.

Charles H. Barker brought suit for $8,000 against William S. Waller.

The Grundy County National Bank sued Levi Lesch for $3,000.

I. C. Perkins and W. St. John Wolseley sued Ryan Palmer for $1,000.

The Third National Bank brought suit against John F. D. Elliott to recover $1,200.

Granville I. Ingraham, Calvin R. Corbin, and Orville N. May began an action for $1,500 against W. A. Spencer and C. E. Eitz.

Edson R. Keith, E. Keith, E. G. Keith, and Henry J. Woodward commenced an action against John Saunders for $1,200, and another against Morris Smith and Clara Smith for $,000.

I. Kinney & Co. began a suit in assumpsit for $,000 against Francis A. Riddle, another against Azael Dorathy for a similar amount, a third for $50,000 against Henry E. Pickel, a fourth against Henry S. Towle for $20,000, and a fifth against Bryan Philpot for $28,000.

John L. Kinney brought a suit in assumpsit against William Hansbrough for $25,000, and another against Henry E. Pickel for $12,000.

William J. Tewksbury commenced an action for $,000 against William T. Noble, David W. Jenkins, and Joseph Keitz.

Peter Casey brought suit for $8,000 against Oscar Hopping.

Daniel W. Moore and Jacob H. Mindell commenced an action against Isaac Fisher, laying damages at $4,000.

The Chatham National Bank of New York began a suit for $6,000 against Sparrow M. Nickels.

A. Yarborsmeyer began a suit for $2,000 against S. R. Nickerson.

The Central National Bank began an action in assumpsit against Henry Shulein and James Lee for $1,000.

The Tenn National Bank brought suit for $,000 against A. C. Hesing.

Wm. T. Bussell & Co. instituted proceedings in the form of assumpsit—against Elisha S. Wentworth to recover $6,000.

CIRCUIT COURT IN BRIEF.

In the case of Goodkind & Roberts against Cohn, which has been on trial before Judge Moran for the past week, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff of $5,000.

Suit was brought suit for $1,000 against Wire Manufacturing Company.

Ryan & Henderson & Co. commenced a suit by attachment against Edgar S. De Golyer, doing business under the name of the Union Publishing Company, to recover the sum of $1,070.

Martin Brought suit against Samuel J. Tilden for $2,500.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

PARK RIDGE.

One of the pleasantest social events of the season was the party at the house of George W. Hunt, Esq., in this place, Christmas evening. The party was given as commemoration of the birthday of Mr. Spofford, twelve years ago, and also of Rev. Daniel W. Mills, two years ago. Some of both parties, from Chicago and Evanston, were present. The participants agreed that this was one of the pleasantest gatherings they have had the Pleasure of attending for some time.

NORWOOD PARK.

The Sabbath-schools of this suburb gave a joint entertainment Christmas Eve, at which the minds and the stomachs of the children were agreeably refreshed. Christmas day a large party of children and adults repaired to the County Poor-House, taking with them that which brought joy and comfort to the inmates.

IRVING PARK.

The house of William Champlin, of this place, was discovered to be on fire at about 7 o'clock Thursday evening. The flames spread with such alarming rapidity that the neighbors and Mr. Champlin were not able to save even his clothing. The house burned to the ground in a few minutes, and it was only with the greatest exertions that an adjoining house was kept from burning. The loss will be in the neighborhood of $6,000. The insurance is not known.

CITY-HALL NEWS.

Since Sunday morning eighteen new cases of small-pox and four deaths from the disease have been reported to the Board of Health.

It is understood that one of the first bills to be introduced in the Legislature after it meets will be one to continue the powers conferred by the Mayor's bill. The Cook County delegation, as usual, is divided in sentiment.

A question being raised as to the legality of the ordinance authorizing the tax-levy on account of the appropriation for cleaning the North Branch not being specified, Messrs. Norton and Tuley examined the ordinance yesterday, and concluded it was legal.

The public authorities have done nothing relative to the sale of the Lake Front, but it is a matter which is under serious consideration, and it is not unlikely something will be done at no distant day. It is thought that the Lake Front act will not interfere with the city giving the railroads a quit-claim deed for the land, at the same time reserving the outside harbor. The proposition to sell is being agitated by the city officials, and also by the Aldermen.

Comptroller Hayes is confident that, if the Council gives him the legislation he will ask for, the city will be able to meet its obligations in the future. He has not disclosed his plan. He is certain that the city will be ready to pay back the principal and interest of the bonds falling due in January. The money will be forthcoming, but where it will come from Mr. Hayes did not feel at liberty to say. The banks will advance some, but not a very large amount.

Work on the new lake tunnel is progressing rapidly. The parts which started from the crib has constructed all the crooks and turns, and is now headed towards the shore, about 100 feet of the tunnel being finished. The shore end is now nearly a mile in length. The land tunnel is advancing rapidly, except in places where the earth is light and boggy. Several springs have been encountered in the Polk and Waller street shafts, and the pumps were unable, on account of the grit, to remove the water. The grit injured and impaired the working of small pumps, and larger ones have been substituted. About a mile of the tunnel is completed, and the entire distance can easily be bored before the expiration of the contract,—Jan. 1, 1875.

It is pretty certain that Phil Conley will get the nomination for the Board of Public Works, and there can hardly be any doubt as to his confirmation. Some of his friends called on the Mayor yesterday, to find out if His Honor desired any explanation of the rumors which his opponents had been circulating about him. His Honor said, very emphatically, that he did not believe them, and, knowing they were not of importance anyway, he had paid no attention to them. One rumor was to the effect that the bulk of his property lay on the North Side, whereas Mr. Conley owns more property on the South and West Sides than on the North. One man said the people on Thirty-first street did not want Mr. Conley because he lived too near Clark street bridge, and other objections were just as foolish. Mr. Driscoll's friends it is believed, will vote for Conley's confirmation.

PETTY CRIMES.

A valuable lot of carpenter's tools, belonging to H. O'Brien and John Mawe, were stolen from the new *Times* Building Christmas night.

The members of the firm of White & Co., commission merchants on South Water street, have been arrested on a warrant sworn out by R. Barrows, before Justice Haines, charging them with converting property to their own use which had been consigned to them to sell. The examination will take place on the 30th.

C. W. Martin is yet another of the numerous bunko ropers to whom Justice Boyden has dealt out their deserts. He sent Martin to the Bridewell for two months and fined him $100.

Christmas day, Detective Joseph Dixon arrested Philip Hights for stealing a diamond pin, watch and chain, and $180 in money from George Pastor. Yesterday Justice Boyden held Hights to the Criminal Court in bail of $500.

White, Johnson, and Wilson, the three burglars who were arrested early yesterday morning, appeared before Justice Boully yesterday, and White was fined $50 and the other two $25 each. White is the same man who was recently released from the Penitentiary on an informality in the verdict of the jury.

Edward Cather, a clerk in the employ of Ward & Poole, dealers in lace goods, on Madison street, near the bridge, was arrested yesterday, on a warrant sworn out before Justice Haines, charging him with stealing $8,000 worth of laces during the past year. The case was set for hearing on the 30th. Cather was held in $800 bail.

LOCAL ITEMS.

The alarm from Box 154, at half-past 3 o'clock yesterday morning, was caused by the discovery of fire in a two-story frame building, No. 350 North Wells street, occupied by Garlach & Spoehr. The loss was nominal.

The alarm of fire from Box 258, at half-past 12 Thursday night, was caused by the partial burning of a one-story house, No. 854 West Indiana street, occupied by Simon Greenebaum. The loss on building and furniture was about $1,200; insured for $700.

When Mr. and Mrs. Perry, who live in the Town of Lake View, were riding on North Clark street Christmas afternoon, their buggy was run into by a runaway team. Mr. Perry and his wife were thrown out and seriously hurt, and their horse was almost killed.

The second number of the *Excelsior Magazine*, edited and published by M. Garland Walker, is out. It is excellently printed, and contains much interesting reading-matter. It is a Chicago publication which deserves encouragement.

The statement which appeared in a morning contemporary, that night-cars were shortly to be run on the line of the West Side Car Company, is incorrect. The subject of running such cars is, in all probability, to be brought up at the next meeting of the Board of Directors, when, if it can be shown that the extra cars can be run without loss, the making of the experiment will be decided upon.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Sylvester ball of the Chicago Turn-Gemeinde will be given Wednesday evening.

The North Side Turner Association will give an exhibition this afternoon at 5 o'clock, in which all of its female pupils will appear and go through their exercises. Ladies are invited to attend. No admittance fee will be charged.

The Swiss Maennerchor will give their second evening entertainment of this season Wednesday. Dec. 31, at Concordia Hall, on Twenty-second street, between Wabash avenue and State street.

The paper to be read before the Philosophical Society this evening by the Hon. Henry Booth, Judge of the Circuit Court, is on "Inspiration." The society meets at 7:30 in the Methodist Church Block. The meeting this evening will be one of the free series, and the public is invited.

Chicago's Favorite Route.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Sunday Train. The through Pacific Express for Council Bluffs, Omaha, San Francisco, and all other Far West points will leave the Central Depot, foot of Lake street, at 10 a. m. Sunday, Dec 28, stopping at Indiana avenue and Canal street stations.

This is the line which has been awarded the last contract for the transportation of the overland mails to and from San Francisco, Australia, China, and Japan.

Through tickets via the Chicago & Northwestern and Rock Island & Pacific Railways will be good on this train.

—How familiarity begets indifference. A Maysville (Ky.) paper relates that when the first steam-mill was put up in that county, and the engineer turned the steam-cock to try the steam, "the hissing sound and dense white vapor not unreasonably scattered the crowd like frightened sheep."

BOARD OF POLICE.

Washburn's Rules and Regulations are Repealed.

Rehm Submits a Plan for Increasing by Fifty the Force on Night Duty.

The Board of Police held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, President Sheridan in the chair. Present, Commissioners Reno and Kiokke. James Cuddy, pipeman of No. 9, was fined five days' pay for disobeying orders. Stephen Cain, driver of No. 21, was not punished for doing the same thing, the charges being dismissed.

THE NEW ORDER OF THINGS.

The subjoined orders were passed:

It is hereby ordered that, Jacob Rehm having been duly appointed and qualified as General Superintendent of Police of the City of Chicago, all members and officers connected with the Police Department of said city are required to recognize and respect him as said Superintendent.

It is hereby ordered that all orders contrary to the established orders contained in the published book of rules and regulations for the government of the police force of Chicago be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

These orders [Washburn's] were stated to be contrary to law, common sense, and justice.

MORE POLICE ON NIGHT DUTY.

Superintendent Rehm sent in the appended communication:

To the Board of Police:

GENTLEMEN: Upon assuming the duties of General Superintendent of this city, it appears to me that a large number of men are occupied in performing duties which might be easily dispensed with, without the least detriment to the effective working of the force, thereby enabling us to use these men where their services are most necessary. My object is to get as large a force as possible on regular patrol duty at night time, as of course it is at night time that the lives and property of our citizens are most subject to danger from fires, thieves, and burglars. There are, for instance, twenty-four roundsmen, two in each precinct. We could easily dispense with the services of at least fifteen of these as roundsmen, and have them perform regular patrol duty, by having the Sergeants attend to the platoons under their charge, at nine of them, one for each sub-station, where there is only one Sergeant. There are also in the district offices twenty-two patrolmen used as supernumeraries, who are held to take the place of regular patrolmen when sick or disabled. By ordering these also on active patrol duty, we would be enabled to add materially to the force on night duty. I would, therefore, most respectfully recommend that, in place of having the force at the sub-stations divided into two equal platoons, the manner of work be changed so as to enable us to place as large a force as possible on night duty. I would also recommend that fifteen roundsmen, as above stated, be reduced to the rank of patrolmen, and assigned to patrol duty in their respective precincts. I would further recommend that the twenty-two men at present acting as supernumeraries at the district stations be also assigned to duty where their services are most necessary.

A statement accompanied the communication showing that if the recommendations were adopted, the night patrol force would receive an addition of about fifty men.

The Board decided to let the Superintendent carry out his plan, and then adjourned.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Boston *Journal*, ever cautious and conservative in its editorial opinion, in an article entitled "A Congress Without a Constituency," says:

A comparison of the comments made by the press of both parties and all sections upon the proceedings of Congress during the holiday recess suggests the inquiry: Where are the constituents of these gentlemen; whom or what do they represent? We do not find a paper anywhere which speaks kindly of them, or commends the spirit manifested in the session thus far.

It ought not to escape attention that the moment the House of Representatives voted to adjourn for the holidays, gold fell. The moment the Senate also resolved to adjourn, gold fell still further. And, the moment Congress adjourned, gold fell yet again. The prices of all we buy are regulated by the price of gold.—*Detroit Post.*

—The people are speaking through the press and demanding Retrenchment and Reform. If the men now in power fail to heed that voice, no matter to what party they belong, whether located at Washington or elsewhere, their time in the public service will be short. The inquiry to find out where the money goes has commenced in earnest. It overthrew a powerful combination in New York City, and some of the guilty are now undoing severe punishment for their crimes. But the inquiry cannot stop there. It must go forward until it reaches the great ring-leaders of corruption at Washington. As yet the Washington corruptionists do not heed the warning. They are piling up the debt and piling on the taxes and doubling up the salaries. There is no thought of Retrenchment. We ask the people to store up these facts in their memories.—*Albany Argus.*

—If the people are paying taxes to furnish Cabinet and other officials with carriages and servants and the other concomitants of large "establishments," they want to know the fact and then its uprooting will follow in response to an imperious popular demand.—*Detroit Tribune.*

—Rich scoundrels, successful thieves, wire-pullers in high places, have all been set up as an example for their generation to follow, and money has been the altar before which every-body kneeled, and the old and time-worn proverb has been forgotten. But justice, though slow, is always sure.—*Leavenworth Argus.*

—There is an old story that Nero fiddled while Rome burned. The disgraceful proceedings of Congress during the few days they were in session, not only recalls this story, but, on general principles, serve to increase its credibility. While the business of the country is thoroughly deranged, while thousands of workmen are out of employment, and bread riots are becoming imminent, our Representatives have spent whole days in trying to find out how they can steal a few hundreds additional from the National Treasury in the shape of another salary grab, while subjects of the most urgent importance are utterly ignored.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

—A month of Congressional labor has been experienced, and that body has done nothing to relieve the financial embarrassments of the country, more than to quarrel over the pay of its own members, who take more than $27 per day from the Public Treasury and adjourn to take a recess during which to revel in their ill-gotten gains. This is all that has been done by the law-making branch of this great Government for the relief of the people who are now holding meetings in the larger cities, clamoring for bread. What a commentary! And Nero fiddled while Rome burned.—*Illinois State Register.*

—Congress has so long succeeded in humbugging the people with false pretenses that these greedy Representatives now imagine their constituents will be satisfied with a more feint. But they are mistaken. The people are fearfully in earnest, and Congressmen may as well understand at once that the people will "wipe out" every mother's son of them who does not come squarely up to the work.—*Harvard (Ill.) Independent.*

—The present Congress, during the three weeks it has been in session, has done more to incense the people and to weaken party ties among the honest and well-meaning masses of the country, than it can possibly undo.—*Keokuk (Ia.) Constitution.*

—The people are in no humor now to tolerate any half way work.—*Macomb (Ill.) Journal.*

—Those Congressmen will fully realize their mistake by the time of the next election.—*Kewanee (Ill.) Independent.*

—Will the reckless parasites at the National Capital, disgracing the once honored name of Representative, never learn to realize the situation? Let them beware.—*Effingham (Ill.) Democrat.*

—There is on neither side of the chambers at Washington either the ability or honesty demanded by the exigencies of the hour. Blunderers and rascal constitute the controlling majority of Congress.—*Cairo (Ill.) Democrat.*

—No wonder that the people are becoming impatient at the do-nothing policy of their expensive public servants.—*Quincy (Ill.) Whig.*

—The Republican members stand in the position of refusing to make good their own promises.—*Peoria (Ill.) Transcript.*

—It is the case these recreant Representatives have defiantly refused to comply with the wishes of their constituents.—*Jefferson (Wis.) Banner.*

—There isn't a Congressman from Illinois today who can make $5,000 at his profession, and this new law is just as much of a steal as the other except that it doesn't give quite so large an amount to each of the thieves.—*Carlinville (Ill.) Enquirer.*

—If we properly apprehend the temper of the people, the Haribut substitute, which finally passed the House, will not be satisfactory; on the contrary, will be regarded as but little better than a mockery.—*Dubuque (Iowa) Times.*

—The people were, and are, in earnest about this matter, and will not be put off with a little sop thrown at them as though they were dogs or babies. The members may yet repent their action on this question.—*Waupun (Wis.) Times.*

—The Forty-Third Congress has already shown itself in a matter, which circumstances have made peculiarly a test-question, unwilling to march up to the line of its honest duty as a representative body, and willing to accept discreditable leadership, and to do mean work by meaner methods.—*Detroit Tribune.*

—What an utter disregard has been paid to the popular will by those who, it is generally supposed, are the servants of the people, and what a mockery of popular representation does this course represent.—*Watertown (Wis.) Republican.*

—If the people are running this Government, and if they know how to use the English language, there is nothing clearer than the duty of Congress to absolutely repeal this obnoxious measure, and, as far as possible, return to the Treasury the plundered thousands that a faithless Congress carried off.—*Whitewater (Wis.) Register.*

—The truth is, the press does not come down on this infamous bill half as severely as the people demand. Gen. Grant gets his share with the rest of the reprobates, among the people. He is not guiltless in this matter, and the people know it, and he will know it if he lives long enough. Of what material is Congress composed? Do our M. C.s care for nothing but money? Is a good name of no account? Are they lost to all sense of honor or shame? Have they forgotten that they are the servants of the people, and not their masters? Let them go on disregarding the known wishes of their constituents; they will find out, when it is too late, that "the wages of sin is death."—"W. P. A.," in *Grand Rapids (Mich.) Eagle.*

—High salaries will not prevent statesmen of the Tweed school from robbing the public, nor have they prevented Credit-Mobiliers and salary-steals in Congress. Salary could not be much of an object to men like Oakes Ames, Ben Butler, and Brooks. . . . It is because of this state of public affairs that farmers, mechanics, and all laboring men are uniting for the purpose, partly, of exchanging places with those gentlemen who fill our county, State, and national offices, and who say they can make more at their private avocations than they realize from office. More especially do we propose to retire to private life those able men in Congress who could not serve their country without voting to themselves an increase of salary. When this exchange of position shall have taken place, if we fail to display as much of modern statesmanship as our predecessors, we promise you, we will exhibit more economy, more patriotism, more honesty of purpose, as well as more sincere desire to advance the material interests of our beloved country. I subscribe myself, one of those you term as belonging to the plain Western people.—*Letter in Jacksonville (Ill.) Journal.*

—S-T-O-P is my motto. A canal scheme is only a chance for another Credit Mobilier steal; a through freight line is only more taxes and more robbery. Let us wait till we know we have an honest Congress, and let us see we return such a one. But let us have no millions of money jobs till we no know it, and that is not yet.—*E. J. Dobell, in Albion (Ill.) Journal.*

—The demand is universal that Congress shall cut the national expenditures down to a level with the receipts, instead of bringing the latter up to the former. . . . The Postal Savings Bank scheme and the Postal Telegraph of the Postmaster-General, must both be strangled; the work on new public buildings must be cut down to the smallest possible limit; all unnecessary and superfluous offices must be abolished; the river and harbor appropriations must be reduced; and, generally, Uncle Sam must act like the prudent commander of a vessel in a storm, and take in all sail.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

—Let it be remembered, now that we are confronted with the prospect of increased taxation, that the last Congress made appropriations *which exceeded the estimates* by millions. The departments are likely, at any time, to ask enough; but Congress was so lavish with the people's money as to give more than was asked.—*Rockford (Ill.) Register.*

—That neither party is willing to set its face squarely against corruption is settled beyond further dispute or question. The masses of the people are sound. They are to a man earnestly in favor of an economical and pure administration. But where are the leaders? They are yet to spring up. The men of the past are buried with the past, though they may still be above ground. What an opening offers now for young men of young character and lofty ambition!—*Wilmington (Ill.) Advocate.*

—We rejoice in this growth of interest on the part of the people in governmental affairs. We hail it as the true safeguard of republican institutions. It places public officials on their good behavior. It gives them to understand that they are servants of the people, and as such, must render a correct account of their stewardship or be replaced by men who will. This is the true meaning of the great political awakening of the present day.—*Bureau County (Ill.) Republican.*

Anniversary-Weddings.

The celebration of anniversary-weddings is becoming more fashionable every year. The paper wedding is celebrated one year after the marriage. Tinted paper cards are issued, and paper presents received from relatives and intimate friends. Each anniversary is celebrated in some families with a paper wedding. The fifth anniversary is the wooden wedding. Invitations to this are printed on cards of wood. Wooden presents are received. The tin wedding is celebrated on the tenth anniversary. Cards of tin bronze inclosed in a bronze paper envelope, with lettering and monogram in dead silver are issued. Gifts of tinware are received. Glass trifles are appropriate gifts for the crystal wedding, which occurs on the fifteenth anniversary. Invitations should be issued on crystalized paper or on gelatine. The silver wedding celebrates the twenty-fifth, and the golden wedding the fiftieth anniversary. Silver lettering for the invitations to the first, and golden for the second, printed on the finest white wove note paper, are used. For silver and golden weddings a card is sometimes inclosed on which is printed the following words: "It is preferred that no wedding gifts be offered." Diamond weddings are celebrated seventy-five years after marriage. A diamond wedding was recently celebrated in Florida.

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JOSEPH WELL,
Chicago, Dec. 20, 1873. H. L. SPANGENBERG,
SAMUEL FRIS.

Referring to the above I take pleasure to inform my friends that I shall continue the Tanning business as heretofore, and kindly solicit a continuance of the favors bestowed on the late firm. H. L. SPANGENBERG.

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In preparing the present edition for the press, it has accordingly been the aim of the editors to bring down the information to the latest possible dates, and to furnish an accurate account of the most recent discoveries in science, of every fresh production in literature, and of the newest inventions in the practical arts, as well as to give a concise and original record of the progress of political and historical events.

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STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the North Chicago City Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, 69 North Clark-st., on Tuesday, the 13th day of January, 1874, at 10 a. m., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and transacting such other business as may come before them.

HAZEN GRIFFITH, Sec'y.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE,
99 West Randolph-st.

Monday and Tuesday Evenings, Dec. 29 and 30,
SCENES FROM THE LIFE OF THE

NEWS BOY!

GRAPHIC, AMUSING, THRILLING.
New Scenery by WM. EDMONDS.
The Talented, Popular, and Versatile

HAMILTON FAMILY

Will assist in Songs Duets, and Character Pieces.

ADMISSION, ONLY 25 CENTS.

The proceeds go to the "HOME," 44 La Salle-st.

LECTURE
BY
JOHN MITCHEL,
ON
"O'CONNELL,"
AT
Hooley's Theatre, Sunday Evening,
Dec. 28, at 8 o'clock.

Tickets, $1. Can be had only at the Box Office of the Theatre on the evening of the lecture.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

REOPENING of the DRAMATIC SEASON!

MONDAY, Dec. 29, every evening and Wednesday and Saturday matinee, Geo. Fawcett Rowe's great Scenic play of

THE GENEVA CROSS!

With New Scenery, New Music, Powerful and Orig

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Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of E. A. Sothern. "Our American Cousin." Afternoon and evening.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "The Geneva Cross." Afternoon and evening.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Lotta. Afternoon. "Paul, the Pet," and "Nan, the Good-for-Nothing." Evening, "The Little Detective."

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Birch, Wambold, and Backus' San Francisco Minstrels. Afternoon and evening.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE Monroe street, between Dearborn and State, Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble's Minstrels. "Simple Simon." Minstrelsy and comicalities. Afternoon and evening.

HALSTED STREET OPERA-HOUSE—Corner Halsted and Harrison streets. MacEvoy's "New Hibernicon." Afternoon and evening.

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM OF ANATOMY—Clark street, between Madison and Monroe.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WHEN WE SAY THAT MRS. WINSLOW'S soothing syrup acts like a charm, we do but reiterate the language of every person who ever used it for their children.

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, December 27, 1873.

It is announced that the new computation of foreign coins will practically raise duties from ½ of 1 to 4 per cent.

The Hon. Samuel Shellabarger, of Ohio, is named as the probable successor of Gen. Sickles as Minister to Madrid. He was formerly Minister to Portugal.

The latest charge is that there is a ring in the Civil-Service Commission, which has for its object the excluding of all clerks appointed before the adoption of the new rules who cannot pass examination.

There has been a decision in the disputed Osage lands in favor of the settlers. Judge Goddin, of the Seventh Judicial District of Kansas, holds that the railroads have no grant there. The case will, of course, be carried to the Supreme Court.

Judgment has been entered against the bondsmen of Genet, Norton, and the other members of the Tweed Ring who have made their escape. The bondsmen thought they were released after an appearance for trial had been entered, but it has been decided otherwise.

Mr. Reed, the State's-Attorney, has announced his intention of presenting the case of David A. Gage to the Grand Jury, and, to this end, requested Mr. O'Hara to make a formal demand upon Mr. Gage to pay over the deficit in the City Treasury. The demand was made yesterday.

The grounds on which the Rafferty supersedeas was granted are still unexplained. Judge Scott, in an interview with THE TRIBUNE reporter at Bloomington yesterday, declined to state them. The writ will be argued, however, at Springfield, at the January term, instead of taking its regular place in the September term at Ottawa.

The accounts of the Treasurer of Leavenworth County, Kan., are in confusion, and a committee who have examined them report that that officer is "short" $69,000. The Committee requested of the Treasurer an explanation of the disagreeable facts, and he replied that he "was unable to say where the money was; that he had none on deposit save what the Committee had found; and that he could not remember having loaned any considerable amount of it." He has been requested to resign.

Dr. De Klerck, now in Washington, who has been on a tour of this country in the interests of Dutch capitalists who have invested their money in American railway securities, has suggested to the President the formation of a Mixed Commission, consisting partly of Americans and partly of Europeans, to keep the world posted on the value of railroad and other stocks. It is said that President Grant listened with favor to this proposition, and took occasion to express his opposition to the building of railroads in the future by aid or subsidy.

There are now two vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, occasioned by the resignation of President Woolsey and the death of Prof. Agassiz. The former will probably be filled by the election of Prof. Dana, of Yale, and it is suggested that President Eliot, of Harvard, shall be chosen for the other. It is claimed, in opposition to this programme, that the West ought to be represented in the Board, and Dr. Andrews, of Chicago, and Prof. Lesquereux, of Ohio, are mentioned as competent men for the place.

There is a report from Washington that Judge Durell, of Louisiana, offered to resign if he could get a foreign mission, and to take his chances of confirmation in the Senate. The most improbable feature of this story is the reported refusal to accept his terms. Foreign missions seem to have taken a new value in the eye of the Administration, if they are to be no longer used as a means for disposing of serviceable politicians whose zeal has o'erleaped their judgment. Judge Busteed, it is reported, will follow the example of Sherman and Delahay, and resign unconditionally.

The New York "Unemployed" appointed a Committee of Safety at their mass meeting, and this Committee yesterday made a demand upon the City Government for work and pay. They also demanded that all contracts be abrogated, and that the city let the public works directly to the applicants,—a direction which the movement in this city seems to be taxing. The New York Committee attribute the present troubles to a "speculation in the circulating medium," for which they claim that the workingmen are in no wise responsible. They also declare an intention of co-operating with the Grangers in the West.

The Chicago produce markets were less active yesterday and generally easier, except on hogs and lard products. Mess pork was quiet and 15c per bbl higher, closing at $13.75@13.85 cash, and $14.00@14.05 seller February. Lard was quiet and 15c per 100 lbs higher, closing at $8.12½@8.15 cash, and $8.60@8.65 seller February. Meats were quiet and firm at 5½@5¾c for shoulders, 6¾@7c for short ribs, 7¼@7¾c for short clear, all boxed, and at 8½@9½c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were dull and 1c lower, at 94c per gallon. Dressed hogs were in good demand and a shade firmer at $5.90 per 100 lbs. Flour was dull and steady, at $5.50@5.75 for good spring extras. Wheat was moderately active, and ¼@½c lower, closing at $1.14¾ cash, and $1.14½ seller January. Corn was dull and weak, at ¼c decline, closing at 53c cash, and 54¾c seller February. Oats were dull and ¼@½c lower, closing at 38c cash, and 39½c seller February. Rye was quiet and unchanged, at 77@78c. Barley was quiet and steady, at $1.38@1.39 for No. 2, and $1.08 for good No. 3. Live hogs were quiet at $4.50@5.15. Cattle were firm and higher. Sheep were unchanged.

It is now stated that Attorney-General Williams' purchase of a $1,600 carriage out of the contingent fund of the Department of Justice is but an imitation of an example set him by Messrs. Evarts and Hoar in former years. We do not believe that this will hold as a precedent at law, notwithstanding it is the head of the Law Department that cites it. But, now that the exposure has been fairly entered upon, we hope that it will be traced back to the beginning. The exhibit of progress will be an interesting one, and ought to intensify the demand for the immediate abrogation of all such customs.

A short time ago many of the railroads, including those of the Pennsylvania Company, ordered a reduction of 10 per cent in the pay of their employes. Mr. McCullough, the General-Manager of the Pennsylvania Roads, was notified by the engineers that they would not work at the reduced rate after Jan. 1. This determination has been anticipated. It is announced this morning that the engineers of several of the railroads that made the reduction quit work yesterday at noon. The railroads operated by the Pennsylvania Company are the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Cleveland & Wheeling, and the Erie & Pittsburgh. All the engineers on these roads have struck. How much delay or inconvenience the strike will occasion cannot yet be determined. The engineers of the Illinois Central and the Northwestern Roads have also refused to work, and the regular trains on these roads did not leave Chicago last night. The Burlington & Quincy having rescinded their action, their trains are running as usual. There are reports of several attempted intimidations on the part of the striking engineers, and it is said that there was an effort to throw a train off the track near Cincinnati.

We print some extracts from the schedule of assets filed yesterday by Jay Cooke & Co., in the bankruptcy proceedings against them, which will be found interesting. The list of debtors is notable, embracing, as it does, President Grant, the Dent family, Secretary Robeson, Gov. Shepherd, of the District of Columbia, and various other persons in high official stations. The National Life Insurance Company and its several officers hold a leading place among the debtors; and the schedule reveals the fact that the expenses of this Company's organization, which was chartered by Congress, were $100,000. Ex-Gov. Cooke, of Washington, owes the firm nearly $600,000, which does not appear to be secured. The Northern Pacific Railroad Company is a debtor to the amount of $5,478,365, for which the only security is a certain amount of Oregon Steam Navigation Company's bonds and Northern Pacific bonds. The value of the latter can be partially estimated by the fact that the Company announces its inability to pay the interest due, and makes a proposition to fund all the interest up to Jan. 1, 1875, into new bonds. Northern Pacific bonds, in an indefinite sum, are likewise mentioned as collaterals for other debts. There is also an indebtedness of nearly $2,000,000 of the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad for arrearages of interest. The list of the Jay Cooke assets may defy comparison.

LAST NIGHT'S MEETING.

The meeting at the rooms of the Relief and Aid Society last evening, between the Directors of that Society and the representatives of the City Government and a Committee of the unemployed workingmen, passed off quite harmoniously. The proceedings opened with a speech from Mr. F. A. Hoffman, Jr., in which that gentleman urged that the funds of the Society, amounting to some five or six hundred thousand dollars, or a portion thereof, be turned over to the City Government to be expended in public improvements, in order to furnish employment to workingmen who did not want to subsist on charity. Mr. Dexter replied that the Society had no right to use the funds in the manner proposed,—that the disbursements of the Society for the relief of the destitute, sick, aged, and infirm already reached $1,200 per day, although we had as yet had no cold weather,—that these disbursements would very likely reach $2,500 per day before spring,—that to turn over the money to the City Government to be invested in public buildings or other improvements would not only be unlawful, but would expose the really destitute people in the city to the greatest distress. Ald. Schaffner followed with some remarks explanatory of the resolution of the Common Council, in pursuance of which the present meeting was held. Mr. Trusdell, the Superintendent of the Society, explained their mode of operations, showing that all deserving cases were promptly attended to. Mr. Rosenthal showed that if one-half of the funds of the Society were turned over to the City Government and paid out equitably to the unemployed workingmen, it would give them only $15 apiece—or about one week's wages to each man. After some desultory conversation, Mr. Dexter said he understood that Mr. Hoffman had expressed a doubt whether the Society really had the money which their books showed they ought to have. He desired to have that gentleman come to the office during business hours and count the money. Every facility would be given him to do so. Ald. McGrath said that if the Society really had the means and facilities for relieving all cases of actual destitution, it was a very fortunate circumstance, and he didn't see that anything more could be asked. Several Aldermen concurred in this view. The meeting then adjourned.

By way of reinforcing the remarks of Ald. McGrath, which were characterized by unexpected good sense, we will add that the collections of the Relief and Aid Society have never exceeded the sum of $44,000 in any one year except the year of the great fire, when the whole world came to our assistance. Suppose we had only $44,000 now applicable to the relief of the destitute, with disbursements at the rate of $1,200 per day, and no cold weather yet. What prospect would there be of carrying the unemployed workingmen and their families through the winter on any kind of fare? They say—or, rather, Mr. Hoffman says for them—that they would be degraded by accepting charity. How so? Whose money is it? The Society does not own it. If it belongs to anybody in this wide world it becongs to the destitute; and as destitution is neither a crime nor a disgrace, no destitute person is degraded by accepting it. But for this relief fund, and for the prudent management which has surrounded it, the cry of "bread or blood" might be raised in our streets this winter, and might still be, if the Society were weak enough to pour it all out in the form of two weeks' wages on the Hoffman plan, and leave the destitute to shift for themselves thereafter.

THE RAFFERTY CASE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It is incumbent upon the Supreme Court, and each of its Justices in vacation, in the discharge of sworn duty, to allow writs of error in capital cases, where the Court, or the Justice applied to, shall be of opinion that reasonable cause for its allowance exists, and reasonable cause always does exist when the Court or Justice, upon inspecting the record, finds manifest and material error apparent thereon. It is not necessary that the Court or Justice shall arrive at a final conclusion, in effect predetermining the ultimate disposition of the case. It is enough that the record brings the mind to the opinion, and thus makes manifest that material error has intervened.

Such being the duty imposed by law, it is impossible for the Court, or either of its Justices, to avoid its discharge without abrogating judicial functions, and demonstrating utter unfitness for judicial position.

In an article in your paper of this morning, you characterize the recent issuance of a writ of error in the case of Rafferty as a "judicial outrage;" that is to say, you thus stigmatize an act in which three Justices of our Supreme Court concurred, and which it was the duty of each one of these Judges, under his official oath, to perform.

How can the hope be indulged of escape from the evils apprehended from the prevalence of Communistic theories if newspapers of respectability aid in bringing the judiciary into contempt, and advocate the determination of criminal cases upon the basis of an assumed public opinion, rather than upon and in the mode provided for by the law of the land?

MELVILLE W. FULLER.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26, 1873.

ANSWER.

We do not call in question the honor or the conscientiousness of either of the Justices of the Supreme Court who granted the supersedeas in Rafferty's case. That they did their duty as they understood it, we have no doubt; and, in styling the supersedeas as an outrage, we did our duty as we understand it. This man Rafferty was tried and convicted of murder. There was not, and has never been, any conflicting evidence so far as the facts of the homicide are concerned. After he was sentenced, a Judge of the Supreme Court granted a supersedeas, and the whole Court granted him a new trial. He was again tried, convicted, and sentenced; and again the supersedeas was invoked, and again he was granted a new trial. The last time, the Judge who delivered the opinion, in declaring that certain evidence excluded at the second trial should have been admitted, made an elaborate argument as to the legal effect of admitting this testimony. He regarded the testimony thus excluded as changing the whole character of the case, and as placing the murderer in the light of a champion of the sacred rights and liberties of the people. Instead of being an outlaw, he was a freeman vindicating in his own person the inalienable rights of 40,000,000 of his countrymen. The Court thus defined the relation of the prisoner (in case the excluded evidence had been admitted) to the man he killed:

> The record contains evidence tending to show that the homicide was committed by the prisoner in resisting the deceased, who was a policeman of the City of Chicago, whilst engaged, in connection with another policeman, whom he was aiding, in the act of committing an illegal and wholly unjustifiable invasion of plaintiff's liberty, by attempting to seize his person and take him off to prison, without any authority in law so to do.

The case was again tried, and, though the counsel of the prisoner supplemented his own ability by the eloquence and authority of the Supreme Court, the accused was for the third time convicted, and was again sentenced to be hanged. The evidence upon which the Supreme Court seemed to place so much confidence was given to the jury, but it did not change the aspect of the case in the least,—for the reason, probably, that the murdered man was not the one making the arrest.

Now comes the third supersedeas, and, as it is issued seemingly as a matter of right, it looks as if the trial of this man was to be taken from the Circuit Court and usurped by the Supreme Court. In all the points of "error" upon which these writs of supersedeas have been issued, there was nothing ever suggested indicating that substantial justice had not been done. In the second instance, the rejection of the evidence of the illegality of the warrant held by the other officer for the arrest of Rafferty was considered by the Court as having a direct bearing on the merits of the homicide; but that evidence was not excluded at the late trial, and the prisoner had the full benefit of it, and, nevertheless, was convicted. In every other instance the errors were technical and special, involving matters of practice and pleading. We have as high an appreciation of the Supreme Court as Mr. Fuller has. We would do nothing to impair the confidence of the public in the integrity of the Court. But there is no Court in the land whose judgments are not open to criticism. That this man Rafferty committed a foul and unprovoked murder, has never been questioned. If the State's-Attorney would stipulate that a sentence other than death should be given him, we have no doubt the champion of personal liberty would instantly plead guilty. The public have a right to say something about the practice of granting a supersedeas upon a record which does not show that any substantial injustice has been done to the man convicted; and, when this conviction has been repeated three times, and each time the execution of the law is arrested by a supersedeas upon some technical point independent of the facts, the Court must expect to have the action criticised. If the Supreme Court devotes its energies to the mint, anise, and cumin, to the neglect of the weightier matters of the law, then it is possible that the people, in the exercise of their undoubted privilege, will, in due time, find Judges who can take a broader view of their duty, without sacrificing society to Communists on the one hand, or murderers on the other.

The Commissioner of Statistics of the State of Pennsylvania has just finished his report upon the wealth and annual productions of that State, and, as it is the first official compilation of the value of the resources of Pennsylvania which has been made in complete form, it possesses unusual interest. The actual valuation of the real and personal property of the State is $3,475,881,851. The banking capital is $433,-259,091; railroad and canal companies, $903,-913,734; insurance, oil, gas, water, and express companies, and wholesale and retail merchants, $426,600,000; farm implements, machinery, grounds, and live stock, $522,078,349; manufactures of all kinds, $997,050,521; coal and oil products, $129,710,855; the products of iron manufactures for 1873, estimated, $177,000,000; steel and copper, $40,000,000. The total valuation is set down at $6,473,014,461. These figures show Pennsylvania to be the second State in point of wealth in the Union. While the valuation of its farm products is far below some of the Western States, the valuation of its farms is larger, and the immense valuation of its manufactures gives it a preponderance in the aggregate which cannot be overcome, except by New York, which, by the census returns of 1870, exceeds Pennsylvania in manufactured products over $80,000,000.

THE SALARY-GRAB LAW.

One House of Congress has, after a month's session, succeeded in passing a bill to reduce the salaries of members of the present Congress from $7,500 to $6,000 each. This is all that Congress proposes to do concerning the salary-grab law of March 3. The increase of the salaries of the present Congress was but a small item in the abominations of that law. The increase was made retroactive, so as to include all the members of the last Congress, and was made applicable to the salaries of the President and various other officers. What the new House bill does and does not do, is thus stated by the New York *Sun*:

I. It raises the pay to $5,000 from $5,000, as it stood before the 4th of March last.

II. It does not restore the back-pay received by members of the present Congress who were also members of the last Congress.

III. It does not restore the $5,625 which each member of the present Congress, with a few honorable exceptions, received from the 4th of March last until December, before the House was organized, and by which the Treasury was depleted of about $2,058,750 for that one item of extortion.

IV. It does not repeal the increased pay of the President, seven members of the Cabinet, two Assistant Secretaries of State, two Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, one Assistant Secretary of the Interior, four Assistants to the Postmaster-General, Supervising Architect to the Treasury, Examiner of Claims, Solicitor of the Treasury, Commissioner of Agriculture, Commissioner of Customs, five Auditors of the Treasury, one Auditor of the Post-Office Department, Commissioner of the Land-Office, Commissioner of Pensions, Superintendent of Money-Order System, Superintendent of Foreign Mails, two Chiefs of Diplomatic Bureau, two Chiefs of Consular Bureau, two Chiefs of Indexes and Archives, Secretary of the Senate, Clerk of the House of Representatives, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, Journal Clerk of the House of Representatives, Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, Assistant Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, Chief Engineer of the House of Representatives, twenty-one clerks of the House of Representatives, Postmaster of the Senate, Assistant Postmaster of the Senate, two mail-carriers of the Senate, Superintendent of document-room of the Senate, First Assistant of document-room of the Senate, Second Assistant of document-room of the Senate.

The increase in the salary of the President is regarded by Congress as so sacred that nobody is willing even to give him the opportunity of signing or vetoing a bill for its repeal. If he should sign such a bill, of course he would not draw the increased pay. If he should veto it, then the responsibility of the grab would be on him and not on Congress. They are so paralyzed with fear lest their Postmasters be removed, that they dare not do anything. Was there ever a more pitiable spectacle!

CHRISTMAS CRIMES.

The sad list of crimes which were printed in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday morning shows that Christmas was not altogether merry, and that the sacred associations which cluster about the day were powerless to prevent fatal manifestations of human passion and wickedness. At Riga, O., two brothers quarreled over the silly question which should load a rifle, and, during the dispute, one of them shot the other. The excited spectators aggravated the crime by hanging the murderer to a tree until he was dead. In St. Louis, a drunken driver, the father of six children, killed his wife by striking her on the head with a fence-paling. In Boston, one young German killed another,—his friend and room-mate,—shooting him at first, and, the bullet not accomplishing the deadly work, hacking him to pieces with a hatchet. In Groveton, N. H., while two men were attempting to enter a disreputable house kept by a Frenchman, the latter and his son and one of the intruders were killed, the other intruder being badly wounded. In Lincoln County, New Mexico, one of those sanguinary affrays characteristic of the border occurred, in which three men were killed and three or four others were severely wounded. In each of these instances, whisky was the cause of the fatal troubles. In addition to these crimes, a gang of burglars was arrested in Boston, the Sheriff's clerk and two Deputy-Sheriffs in New York were arrested for the robbery of a wealthy Virginian, a New York merchant fled the city to avoid being prosecuted upon the charge of fraudulent bankruptcy, three unfortunate people committed suicide in Milwaukee, and a very foolish young man, smitten with love, took poison at Elgin, leaving behind him a love-letter, a lock of hair, a picture of his inamorata, and some maudlin scribblings. The sad category shows that the gratifying announcement of the angels on the first Christmas morning of peace on earth and good will to man is a long way off from fulfillment, and that many Christmases have yet to elapse before the world-old struggle between good and evil will come to an end.

A FRAGMENT OF HISTORY.

Louis Napoleon has been frequently accused of the sacrifice of the Emperor Maximilian in Mexico. The unfortunate Empress Carlotta has, in her helpless madness, appealed to the sympathy of the world. She, it will be remembered, left Mexico for France, and in person appealed to Louis Napoleon not to abandon her husband. She reminded him of the solemn promises under which Maximilian alone had consented to go to Mexico, and warned the French Emperor of the dishonor of abandoning his victim. In her madness she yet mourns a husband killed by Louis Napoleon, and the recent publication of Napoleon's letter to Gen. Castelnau, his confidential agent in Mexico, tends to confirm the widow's accusation. Maximilian was induced to go to Mexico to establish an Empire of the Latin race, having the plighted honor of France that he should have all the troops and support he needed until such time as the new dynasty was securely established. The Mexican business, however, was not successful. French arms enabled Maximilian to assume the regal state and play the part of an Emperor. But he never had any subjects. The Mexican troops under his command were mercenaries, ready to betray him at any moment. Louis Napoleon sent him there, and then, tiring of his scheme, secretly resolved to betray him. Gen. Castelnau, in 1866, reported the actual condition of things to Napoleon, and in the reply of the French Emperor are sketched various modes of extricating France from the sorry job, and this without the least regard for Maximilian. The agent was instructed first to obtain as quickly as possible the abdication of Maximilian; he was then to offer to make M. Lerdo de Tejado (the present President of Mexico), or anybody else, Provisional President, and then leave the country. This letter was written in December, 1866, and the agent was ordered to get the French troops out of Mexico in February or March. He was not to treat with Juarez, and if Maximilian should undertake to treat with Juarez the proceeding was not to be recognized by the French. The result of all this was that Maximilian did not abdicate, the scheme to erect a Provisional Government failed, the French troops left Mexico in February, 1867, and Maximilian was left with a few Belgian and Austrian followers to contend with the united forces of Mexico. He was a brave and gallant soldier, and after a manly resistance was captured by the Mexicans, May 15, and was shot a month later. The proceedings from first to last evinced blank heartlessness on the part of Louis Napoleon. To gratify his own ambition he seduced this Austrian Prince, and then, as his letter to Castelnau shows, finding it necessary to abandon the Mexican conquest, the personal safety or honor of Maximilian were treated as matters of no consequence.

A TEMPEST IN A TEAPOT.

The election of four ladies in Boston as members of the School Board has raised a very decided breeze, as might have been expected. The intellectual aristocracy of that city, which manifests itself at the thrilling meetings of the Radical Club, at Fraternity lectures, where all sorts of harmless heresies are set afloat with impunity, in the multitudinous circulating libraries, at the Institutes of Technology and Natural History, where the embryo of the world is kept in bottled spirits, does not relish this sudden and unexpected invasion of bourgeoiserie and liberal presumption which threatens to batter down its doors and degrade its ancient and honorable exclusiveness. Accordingly, headed by the City Solicitor, who decides that women cannot sit in the School Committee, they are up in arms to repel the ruthless invaders. Woman occupies a very peculiar position in Boston. So long as she is a mere spoke to revolve around the Hub she is tolerated, but she must not assume to be the axle, or aspire to be the driver of the wagon. She may organize tea-parties, manage bazaars, wear spectacles and cerulean hose, carry books under her arm, attend lectures, write didactic homilies, and listen at the matinees of the Radical Club to Col. Higginson and John Weiss launching their latest harmless heresy, or Ralph Waldo Emerson propounding a metaphysical riddle. Even Julia Ward Howe, who certainly ought to know, having been a matron of many years' experience, says that no woman can be brilliant after marriage. She may be as learned as Erasmus but she must be passive. She may know the mysteries of counterpoints, cellular tissues, and the cosmical theories, but she must be reticent, and have no small ambitions to use them as steppingstones to mount into places of power.

In this instance, however, the elected female members of the School Board are not going to give up their offices without a struggle. In the first place, they have the sympathy of the School Committee itself, which is not disposed to accept the decision of the ungallant City Solicitor, having on several previous occasions received or rejected his decisions, as they happened to coincide or not coincide with the views of the members. In the second place, the entire press of the city has chivalrously espoused the cause of the four ladies, and shown not only that the City Solicitor is destitute of knightly courtesy, but that the Constitution itself is against him. Lastly, there is one very cogent reason why they should have the offices, and that is because they are fitted to fill them. Three of them do not come under Mrs. Howe's dogmatic pronunciamento, and the fourth has proved her adaptation to the post she is to occupy. Miss Abbie W. May has been for many years identified with the public charities of Boston, and has some very progressive ideas upon the subject of education. Notwithstanding Heine's satirical fling at ideas, they are the most valuable things one can have in Boston, and, as the whole school-system of that city is run upon ideas, Miss May should have a chance to ventilate what she has had to suppress so long. The second lady, Miss Lucia M. Peabody, has had fourteen years' experience as a teacher, and knows the Boston school-system from Alpha to Omega, besides many other things concerning education which the masculine members don't know. The third lady, Miss Lucretia Crocker, daughter of Henry Crocker, President of the Union Insurance Company, was for many years one of the Faculty in Antioch College, Ohio, a post which she filled with eminent success. The fourth, Mrs. Ann Adeline Badger, although she comes under Mrs. Howe's rule, graduated at Oberlin College, Ohio, and manages one of the largest juvenile schools in Boston with remarkable success. We have not the slightest doubt that these four ladies are better qualified to superintend the cause of education in Boston than any of the gentlemen who will be their associates. Undaunted by the official declaration of the City Solicitor, they intend to present themselves for qualification at the proper time. If they are not allowed to qualify, we have no doubt they will raise the standard of revolt, refuse to pay taxes, go down Boston Harbor and throw tea overboard, and declare their independence of man hereafter. If the women of Boston do once get an opportunity to set their ideas going, it will be an uncomfortable place for anything of the masculine gender. Their only safety is in submission.

DOWN SOUTH.

The tax payers at the North have their grievances, and endure the often oppressive exactions made by the local Government, but they have no idea of the character of the extortions levied upon the people in some of the Southern States. In Louisiana, any man who for any cause is delinquent in paying any tax becomes a "civil outlaw," and is subjected to direful penalties. A citizen of Vermilion Parish writes that he recently discovered that his name was on a delinquent tax-list, and, upon investigation, found that a special tax was levied in 1872 of which he had never heard. The amount due from him was 38 cents, and, to get a receipt therefor and escape civil outlawry, he had to pay the following bill:

Tax	$0.38
Auditor's fee	2.00
Collector's fee	2.00
Recorder's fee	1.50
Printer's fee	2.50
Penalty 25 per cent	10
Total	$8.48

Taxes are levied in Louisiana for the benefit of the officeholders, who divided this bill, giving the State 38 cents and retaining $8.10 for themselves. Gov. Kellogg writes to the President that never was the people so prompt in paying taxes as they have been since the penalty of delinquency was superadded, as in the case mentioned. Better pay the tax, no matter how unjust, than submit to the penalty of 2,000 per cent.

In South Carolina, matters are still worse. The man who once refused to leave the State because he believed there was another year's stealing left can now take his departure, assured that the last cent is gone. Last year's State tax was $2,810,299, but more than a million dollars of it was uncollected, owing to the inability of the people to pay it. To remedy this, the State has taken the rather extraordinary course of increasing this year's tax to one million more than that of last year. Last year, there were 268,523 acres of land forfeited to the State because of the inability of the owners to pay the tax; an increased levy this year will only increase the amount of forfeited lands. It will not take many years to edge all the land in the hands of the State. The State debt has reached such proportions that there is no longer any effort to pay interest on it. The Legislature and the sentiment of the whole colored population is in favor of repudiating the most of it, or, as they call it, scaling the fourteen millions down to four millions of dollars.

The vine-dressers of France are happy over the discovery of a bug called the "acarus," in Missouri and other parts of the United States, which has an intense and unsatiable relish for the "phylloxera vastatrix,"—a parasite which has long preyed upon the vines, and defied science, soap-suds, strychnine, and all other devices for its extermination. The French industrial bureaus have therefore commenced importing it, building houses for it, and caring for it by every means in their power. The importance of the "acarus" may be inferred from the fact that at present there are under cultivation for vintage purposes 87,000,000 acres, and that these yield an average of 1,100,000,000 gallons annually. Four-fifths of this amount are consumed in France, while the other fifth, which is exported, yields a revenue of $60,000,000. The French are to be congratulated on their discovery of the acarus, and the Western farmers will undoubtedly be delighted to get rid of him, but at the same time an alarming thought suggests itself. The acarus is the natural enemy of the phylloxera vastatrix; but suppose upon arriving in France the acarus should discover that there is some long-haired and ferocious Gallic bug which has an antipathy to him also, what then? Of what use would the Acarian police be?

The agricultural editor of the St. Paul *Press* advocates the establishment of a school of forestry at the expense of the National Government, for the purpose of preserving existing forests and planting new ones. Of the necessity for forests there is no doubt, but as to this manner of securing them, there are grave obstacles in the way. In the first place, the public press is the best school of forestry, and can do more for the intelligent farmer than a score of Government schools. In the second place, a national school of forestry would soon become so involved in red-tape as to be utterly useless. The drain upon the National Treasury is quite sufficient without opening a new leak for the benefit of a White Willow or Osage Orange Ring. Those farmers who want to know how to start forests upon the prairie, can discover the *modus operandi* in the public press at very small expense.

A curious case was recently decided in England by the Queen's Bench, showing that the purchase of certain kinds of votes in that country is legal. The plaintiff in the case, who was a Governor of the Orphans' Working-School, lent the defendant twenty-eight votes for a particular election, with the understanding that they should be returned before the next election. The defendant failing to fulfill the condition, the plaintiff purchased a like number of votes for 7 guineas, and then instituted proceedings to recover the amount from the defendant. In the decision, the Justice remarked that, although he disapproved of this traffic in votes, there was no legal principle to justify him in deciding that a subscriber to a charity might not give his votes as he pleased, answering only to his own conscience and reputation for the manner in which he exercised his own power.

There is a bill pending in Congress to create a new judicial district in this State, composed of the northwestern counties. The good people of Rockford and Freeport have petitioned that, when the Court is established, the sessions shall be at one or other of those cities. The Rockford *Register* states that the only objection that can be urged against Rockford is that there is no Court-House there in which the Court could hold its sessions. Whereupon the *Register* laments as follows:

> Oh, for one hour of united public enthusiasm! One hour of that clear-sightedness which does not blink at immediate outlay in the view of future reward, which contemplates a horizon not limited by the mists of temporary stagnation! One hour of universal public inspiration of that financial wisdom which many of our public men already know so well, and then might we look for the establishment here of public institutions which now settle down in less favored localities.

The Cairo papers are discussing the economy of consolidating Alexander and Pulaski Counties. The *Gazette* states that, under the limitation of taxation upon the assessed value of the property in the two counties, sufficient revenue cannot be raised to pay the absolutely necessary expenses. The tax limit is 75 cents per $100 of assessed valuation. If the counties were united, with only one set of officers, the saving would be such that a tax of 70 cents on the $100 would be more than sufficient. The *Gazette* thinks the bankruptcy of counties would be avoided by dispensing with all the official machinery of one county.

PERSONAL.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—Dr. J. J. Hayes, New York; M. D. Chamberlin, Freeport; D. B. Tracy, Detroit; N. Flagg, Quincy, Ill.; H. S. Chamberlin, Chattanooga; J. Y. Brown and family, Marshalltown, Ia. . . . . *Sherman House*—John Hunter and family, New York; J. R. Casselberry, Philadelphia; H. W. Remington and family, Remington, Wis.; Peter McArthur, Toronto. . . . *Grand Pacific*—F. C. Davenport, Boston; Wm. H. Super, Baltimore; E. L. Merritt, Springfield; B. S. Cunningham and M. L. Sykes, Jr., Cincinnati; Robert H. Tinker and wife, Rockford. . . . . *Briggs House*—J. S. Todd, Louisville.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY'S UNIVERSITY BONDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 26.—I was assured this morning by a prominent citizen of Champaign County that the Board of Supervisors of that county had determined to rescind their former action, not to pay the interest on the bonds of the county issued in aid of the Industrial University, and to proceed at once to provide for the payment of the interest.

MORTUARY.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 26.—All the business houses in the principal part of the city are closed in respect to the memory of Johns Hopkins, whose funeral takes place to-day.

A RAILROAD STRIKE.

Refusal of Locomotive Engineers to Work for Reduced Wages.

The Roads Controlled by the Pennsylvania Company Especially Suffer.

No Night Trains from Chicago on the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Road.

The Illinois Central, Great Eastern and Northwestern Roads Also Suspend Temporarily.

Violence Offered by the Strikers to Would-be Substitutes.

Trains Thrown from the Track at Cincinnati and Elsewhere.

IN CHICAGO.

The railroads in this city, shortly after the panic, curtailed their expenses by reducing the hours of labor in their machine shops from ten to two hours a day, cutting down the wages of their salaried employes from 8 to 15 per cent, and discharging all their construction forces, on the plea that the panic had damaged railroad business to such an extent that it was impossible for them to get along without making these reductions. Since that time railroad business has become much better again, the freight business of the month comparing favorably with that of the same month last year, and the passenger traffic also being very good. Still the railroads decided to reduce hours of labor at their workshops and the pay of their employes still further, and in this general reduction they included the conductors and engineers, who receive already very meagre wages for their responsible and dangerous situations. The engineers, particularly, manifested great dissatisfaction about the action of the roads, and decided, if the reduction was enforced, to strike by the 1st of January. About two weeks ago the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, to avoid a strike on their line, raised the pay of their engineers again to the same amount as it was before the reduction was made. This seems to have hastened the determination of the engineers on the other roads to strike, and yesterday afternoon they ceased to work on the Illinois Central, Northwestern, Great Eastern, and Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroads. No trains arrived on any of these roads last evening, nor were there any departures. Whether the engineers on the Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroads intend to follow suit has not yet been learned, but whether they will or not, it may be safely predicted that the strike will not last two days, and that the railroads will come to terms. The engineers' pay has been before the reduction was made from $75 to $100 a month.

ELSEWHERE.

PITTSBURGH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 26.—Considerable excitement and inconvenience were created by the sudden strike of the employes of the railroads under the management of the Pennsylvania Company, including the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Cleveland & Wheeling, Erie & Pittsburgh, and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railways. The engineers of these roads gave Mr. McCullough, the Superintendent, notice yesterday that they would strike rather than go to work at the 10 per cent reduction after Jan. 1. This was all the intimation he got of the strike, and to-day at noon all the employes left their trains without a moment's notice. The trains are left on the various roads on time, but to-night the Pan-Handle trains from the West remain in a beautiful state of status quo, none arriving, and it is hardly thought that any will depart. Freight trains have not run on these roads to-day, and are not likely to, unless a compromise is effected. The companies above named are doing their best to accommodate the public, and hope to soon put things to rights.

[To the Associated Press.]

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 26.—A great strike took place to-day among the locomotive engineers of the Pan-Handle, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, Erie & Pittsburg, and Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroads, operated by the Pennsylvania Company. The cause of the strike was a reduction of 10 per cent in wages, from Dec. 1. This reduction includes the salaries of all officials, clerks, conductors, engineers, and other employes. The engineers considered to demand a restoration of former prices, and, if not granted, declare a general strike. The officers of the Company are making every exertion to supply the places of the men. Trains are expected to depart as usual to-night.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 26.—A strike of engineers and firemen on the Pan Handle Road commenced here at noon to-day. The strike is against the reduction of 10 per cent in wages of engines. A train was run in from Xenia to-night by John Simmons, a machinist. Just as the engine pulled into the depot here, Simmons was

STRUCK ON THE HEAD WITH A BRICK

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CINCINNATI.

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...NABLE TO LEAVE THE CITY.

...s that all branches of the Pa... Pennsylvania Central are affected ...ly by this strike. Reports concern... ...t in respect to the time and natu... One story is that the strikers ... the trains ...WHEREVER THEY MIGHT BE ...o-day, and it is said this was done ...-train at Xenia, and that the en... ...rakemen took the locomotive and ...train to the city.

ANOTHER STORY

...the strikers on the trains before ...n, should take them to their destin... ...leaving them.

...Handle.

...ERS ARE DOING ALL THEY CAN ...s moving. The railroad shops ...part of the city have stopped to idle ...s to take the places of the striking ...

...TRAINS DELAYED.

...ven passenger trains to leave the ...erboon, four went, and three had ... Nothing better is anticipated for ... up to midnight. No freight train ...ce noon. The officers here had ...

...INTELLIGENCE OF THE STRIKE ...d hour appointed for it to begin ... the vague rumor of a contemplated ...e came last night, but gave no indi... the time when it would begin. It ... Dispatches to the *Gazette*, from ...lnd., and various other points, ...like as simultaneous on all branches ...Handle Road.

...STRIKE DESTRUCTION OF A TRAIN.

...ndent Ellison, who went out on ...andle train East, reports an attempt ...off the track at Pendleton, which ...rn part of the city, about three miles ...pot. He says the obstruction was ...nding something around a rail in the ...e together. At the first obstruction ...ive jumped the track, and, striking ...obstruction, took the track again, ...out injury. The precise character ...tion has not been ascertained.

CLEVELAND.

...D, O., Dec. 26.—The locomotive ... the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Rail... ...day at noon. Passenger trains ... delayed, but some all run down ...

Several freights were abandoned. It is rumored that there is a misunderstanding among the engineers, and that the strike is

WITHOUT AUTHORITY OF THE BROTHERHOOD;

also, that only twenty-five or thirty engineers went out, and that these have asked to be reinstated. With the exception of the freights, the abandoned trains are running as usual. No trouble is reported on the other roads centering here.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 26.—The striking engineers and brakesmen did not notify the officials of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad of their intended action till the trains were ready to start this afternoon. After much trouble, the 3 p. m. train was got out under charge of the master mechanic of the road. The strike will cause the

SUSPENSION OF ALL FREIGHT-TRAINS

and night passengers. Arrangements have been made to run out daily two passenger trains, in charge of engineers not belonging to the union. Horace Scott, General Superintendent, thinks by Monday he will be able to resume a portion of the freight-trains. Several of the strikers told a *Courier-Journal* reporter to-day that the members of the union on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad

SENT A DEPUTATION TO PITTSBURGH

several days since, which met other deputations, who, together, waited on Mr. McCullough, General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Company, and remonstrated with him against the reduction. He referred them back to the officials of this Division. It is understood that the members of the union on the Jefferson Road awaited a telegram from headquarters at Pittsburgh before commencing a strike. This telegram was received this morning, and the strike commenced at 12 m. All trains starting out before noon were brought safely to their destination. No violence is reported.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 26.—At noon to-day the engineers on the Pan-Handle Road engaged in a general strike, and but one train has left the city since. The conductor and superintendent of the train to Vincennes took the engine and train out on time. A large number of strikers were in the depot at the time, and the engine was guarded, but no violence was offered, nor was there any attempt to stop the departure of the train. The evening passenger train East, upon reaching the limits of the city,

WAS THROWN FROM THE TRACK

by a misplaced switch, supposed to be the work of the strikers. Fortunately the progress of the train was slow and the ground level, consequently nobody was seriously hurt.

THE ENGINEERS HELD A MEETING

this afternoon, and resolved unanimously to follow the instructions of the Brotherhood, and hold out to the bitter end. The Company has made efforts to secure other engineers, but met a general refusal. The engineers of other roads seem disposed to stand by the strikers. The impression exists here that the Pan-Handle Company aimed at the destruction

THE BROTHERHOOD OF ENGINEERS.

The officers of the Company are very reticent. It is rumored here to-night that the trackmen of this line have refused to work, of which nothing definite could be ascertained.

OTHER ROADS TROUBLED.

Two passenger and all the freight trains of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, an adjunct trunk line, have been discontinued for the present. The Vincennes Road will probably be compelled to adopt the same course.

[To the Associated Press.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 26.—The engineers on the P., C. & St. L., Indianapolis, Vincennes & Jeffersonville, and Madison & Indianapolis Railroads struck at 12 o'clock. All trains leaving their starting point before 12 o'clock were run through. On the Indianapolis & Vincennes Road the regular passenger train went on card time, and the night passenger trains on both the P., C. & St. L. and J., M. & I. will go out as usual in charge of engineers not members of the Brotherhood. There has been no disturbance as yet, and it is not anticipated that the strike will extend to other roads. No trains have arrived on the P., C. & St. L. since 12 o'clock. The regular train leaving Louisville at 2 p. m. on the J., M. & I. Road left a few minutes late.

RICHMOND, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Ind., Dec. 26.—In consequence of the strike of the Pan-Handle engineers there has been but two trains in on any of the divisions since the strike took effect, at noon to-day, except on the Fort Wayne Road; and rumor says that the engineers on that, and, in fact, on the Pennsylvania Road and all its leased lines, will join the strikers if their demand is not complied with by Monday noon. If that proves true, there will be about 1,800 men in the strike between Indianapolis and Columbus. All trains have been abandoned but the mail trains, two a day, which they

HAVE TO RUN REGULARLY

by enlisting conductors and subordinate officers who have once been engineers. A large reduction will be made in the force on the road to reduce expenses until the strike is over, for the intention of the Company is to fight it to the bitter end, while the engineers maintain that, by the aid of the Brotherhood, they can weather the storm, however long. On the Little Miami and Chicago Divisions they will probably follow the same routine. The strike is occasioned by a reduction of 10 per cent on wages, the engineers demanding their old pay.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 26.—All the engineers on all the lines of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Company struck to-day at noon, to resist a reduction of 10 per cent on their wages, and no trains are running on any of the divisions. At several points the engineers have

THREATENED TO SHOOT

any one attempting to run an engine. The railroad authorities have called on the municipal authorities to assist in preventing mob law where necessary.

[To the Associated Press.]

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 26.—The locomotive engineers and firemen on the leased lines of the Pan Handle Railroad west of Pittsburgh, struck to-day at noon, in resistance of a reduction of 10 per cent on salaries. The strike resulted in a general stoppage of the trains, none leaving this point since noon. A press reporter

INTERVIEWED A DELEGATION OF ENGINEERS

to-night and was assured that all they want is a restoration of the salaries paid previous to December. They also declare they will not interfere with any one who wishes to run their engines. A train was run in from Dennison to-night by John Simmons, a master of transportation. Just as the engine pulled into the depot here, Simmons was

STRUCK ON THE HEAD WITH A STONE,

thrown by some unknown party, but was not much injured. The engineers say they are positive this was not done by any of their men. The engineers further say this strike is made only after

TWO RESPECTFUL PROTESTS

against the reduction had been sent to headquarters without accomplishing the object sought.

The yard here is full of freight and passenger trains, and much inconvenience to the traveling public must result unless this trouble is speedily adjusted.

STATEMENT OF A RAILROAD OFFICIAL.

D. W. Caldwell, Superintendent of the lines west of this point, states that on December 1, a reduction of 10 per cent was made on the salaries of all officers and attaches of these lines. Also that the engineers and firemen are the only parties who have not acceded to this arrangement. This reduction was made by reason of the financial condition of the country, and a desire to keep all their men employed and pay them regularly.

LOGANSPORT, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Dec. 26.—All the engineers on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad struck at noon against a reduction of 10 per cent in wages. No trains are running. An engineer attempted to take a train out of here this afternoon, and was pulled from the engine and threatened with violence at the hands of the strikers if an attempt was made to move the train.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Osage Lands—A Test Case Decided in Favor of the Settlers.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 26.—Judge Goddin, of the Fourth Judicial District of Kansas, has decided a test case involving the title of the Osage ceded lands in that State in favor of the settlers, holding that the railroads have no grant through those lands. The case will probably be appealed.

New York City Banks Refuse to Pay the State Tax.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The Bank of British North America, Bank of Montreal, and Canadian Commerce Bank, having declined to pay the State tax, Judge Barnett to-day rendered a decision that they, having all the protection of the laws of the State, are liable to taxation, and ordered the Tax Commissioners to collect.

WASHINGTON.

Vacancies in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute.

Gen. Horace Porter Still on the Active Service List.

Judge Busteed to Resign to Escape Impeachment.

Proposed Reduction of Estimates for River and Harbor Improvements.

Damaging Facts Foreshadowed in the Howard Investigation.

Sumner's Criticism of the Administration's Course in the Virginius Affair.

The Hon. Samuel Shellabarger Likely to Succeed Minister Sickles.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE REGENTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 26.—Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, recently introduced a joint resolution in the House providing for the appointment of Prof. Dana, of Yale College, to succeed President Woolsey as one of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institute in this city, and the matter is now before the House Committee on Education and Labor. There are two vacancies in the Regency, under the title of citizens of States, to be filled by joint resolution of Congress. They were occasioned by the resignation of President Woolsey and the death of Mr. Agassiz. The propriety of filling the last-named vacancy by the appointment of President Eliot, of Harvard University, of which Agassiz was a Professor and succeeding Woolsey by Dana is urged. There are fifteen Regents of the Institution, comprising the Vice-President, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Governor of the District of Columbia, ex-officio; three Senators; four Representatives; three citizens of States, and two citizens of Washington. Geary W. Hazleton, of Wisconsin, Gen. Garfield, of Ohio, and Senator Stevenson, of Kentucky, are the members of the Regency from the West. New Jersey, Connecticut, and Massachusetts have heretofore monopolized the appointments of citizens of States. The names of Professor Leo Lesquereaux, of Ohio, and Dr. Edmund Andrews, of Illinois, are suggested to fill the present vacancies. By an exercise of prophetic powers of no ordinary description, the printer of the new Congressional Directory has succeeded in placing the name of George H. Williams as Chief Justice in the list of Regents.

HORACE PORTER AND HIS AFFAIRS.

Something over a year ago the nation was startled by the announcement that Maj. Horace Porter, of the Ordnance Corps, Brevet-Brigadier-General and Secretary to President Grant, had resigned all those positions and their emoluments to accept the Vice-Presidency and management of the Pullman Car Company. The President addressed a letter to Gen. Porter regretting his resignation, and expressing a hope that his future would be prosperous, and had the same published in all the organs of the Administration. Since then the country has been resting calmly in the belief that Horace Porter was reaping his reward as a private citizen. Much indignation at present exists however, among the Ordnance Corps, in consequence of it having leaked out that Porter's resignation has been held over and never accepted by the President as officially announced, as it should have been long ago, thus blocking the way of meritorious officers to deserved promotion. It is claimed that this favoritism on the part of the Commander-in-Chief is shown for his late Aide-de-Camp in order to allow the latter an opening back to the army should his civil venture prove disastrous. The question has been raised and remains unanswered: "Is Gen. Porter drawing pay from the Government while giving his services to the Pullman Company, from which corporation he is alleged to be receiving $10,000 a year?"

ATTORNEY-GENERAL WILLIAMS' EQUIPAGE.

The assertion is now freely made that Attorney-General Williams, when he purchased a $1,600 landaulette for his private use and paid for it with Government money, only followed the example set by Messrs. Evarts and Hoar while filling the same office. In law it is urged that precedent was more of great force, and it may be that with the reverence of a lawyer for such things Mr. Williams did not feel at liberty to set himself up as any better than his predecessors. The old carriages do not seem to have been turned over with the other belongings of the Attorney-General's office, and it is presumed that they soon wear out in the arduous service for which they are purchased. There is a growing uneasiness on this subject, and people are beginning to inquire where this thing will end.

COL. FRED GRANT.

Lieut.-Col. Frederick Dent Grant, the President's son, and for some time a member of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan's staff, where he saw much arduous service, has been ordered to Washington for duty as a mustering and disbursing officer. The new position will not entail any severe hardships upon the Lieutenant-Colonel, while he will be enabled to enter the distinguished society with which the Capital is filled.

BUSTEED TO RESIGN.

Judge Busteed, who stands in great danger of being investigated with a view of impeachment, has chosen that better course which was adopted by Sherman and Delahay, and will at once resign his position and retire to the pleasures of dignified private life, with none to molest nor make him afraid.

GEN. HOWARD'S CASE.

A prominent official of the War Department says that the worst facts in the case of Gen. Howard have not as yet been made public, but are held in reserve to be developed before the proper tribunal. He also says that if the investigation is made thorough and exhaustive, facts will be brought out with regard to the payment of bounties to colored soldiers which will place Gen. Norton P. Chipman, the delegate in Congress from this District, in an unenviable position. Chipman has acquired a great deal of wealth since the war as a military claim agent, bounty broker, and real estate agent in this city.

THE CHIEF-JUSTICESHIP.

Senator Carpenter said to-day that Williams will not be confirmed, the opposition to him being so strong that all hope of overcoming it has been abandoned.

SPECIAL POSTAL AGENTS.

The Postmaster-General has created great consternation among the special agents of his Department by issuing an order that they should be subjected to a part of Civil-Service examination to ascertain their fitness for the positions they hold. He has, however, somewhat allayed the excitement by announcing that ample opportunity will be afforded them to prepare for the examination. Whether he has furnished them with a list of the questions they will be required to answer has not been ascertained.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A Dr. DeKlerck, of Holland, who has been traveling for some time in this country for the purpose of examining into the interests of Dutch capitalists in those railroads whose bonds are placed on the European markets, called on the President recently, and had a protracted interview with him as to his business. The learned Doctor explained to the President that he thought it would be a good thing to have a mixed American and European commission in constant session with a view to furnishing foreign capitalists with the necessary information as to the condition and prospects of roads whose securities might be placed on sale abroad. The President seemed very favorably impressed with this novel situation, and pronounces himself squarely against building any more railroads with Government aid, saying that the roads should not be built hereafter until the people are able and willing to pay for them.

PINCHBACK.

Senator Sumner denies that he would have voted against Pinchback's admission had he been present at the meeting of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, when the question was voted upon. On the contrary, he sustains Senator Morton's position, and will use his influence to have Pinchback admitted. Quite an unexpectedly large number of Administration Senators have opposed Pinchback's claims, and they will make a bitter fight against him. The other Liberal Senators—Schurz, Tipton, and Fenton—do not agree with Sumner, and will vote for McMillan, the Warmoth contestant.

SUMNER ON THE VIRGINIUS AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

Appearances indicate that Senators Sumner and Schurz will unite with the Democratic Senators in criticising unsparingly the conduct of the Administration in the Virginius affair. Schurz is said to be of the opinion that the Administration will find it hard to justify the somewhat precipitate measures which it adopted, especially when it is considered that we were not satisfied that we had even a prima facie case; that our authorities were really satisfied that we had no case at all. He is inclined to regard of the whole affair as an evidence of yielding to popular clamor on the part of the President and his advisers. The investigation into the character of the Virginius should have preceded any demands on the part of our Government, that such demands might be made in good faith, with an appreciation of all that they involved. Secretary Fish, he thinks, is entitled to great credit for resisting the pressure brought to bear upon him by the President and the other members of the Cabinet, who all showed an inclination to rush into combat without first ascertaining whether such a course would be advisable or justifiable.

The grounds upon which Senator Sumner will question the wisdom of the Administration in this affair are said to be in the main similar to those given above. The recklessness with which public funds have been expended to prepare for a war which would have the effect to very much weaken, if not to overthrow, a sister republic struggling for existence, without having good reason to believe that a war would be necessary to settle the dispute, will also, it is believed, receive Mr. Sumner's attention at the first opportunity.

SICKLES' SUCCESSOR.

The rumor that the Hon. Samuel Shellabarger, of Ohio, will be chosen as Sickles' successor at Madrid has been revived, and this time it seems to have good grounds of belief. Mr. Shellabarger himself, there is good reason to believe, has no official intimation that it is the President's intention to confer this honor upon him, but in well-informed circles it is asserted positively that he will be appointed. He is regarded both by the President and Secretary Fish as a man peculiarly fitted for the place by his statesmanlike qualities, culture, abilities, and former experience, which was had at the Portuguese Court, to which he was accredited Minister for some years.

WILLIAMS AND HIS LONDON LETTER.

With regard to the Attorney-General's London letter, the President is said to express the opinion that this row is but a part of the contemptible persecution of Mrs. Williams, which has disgraced the nation since her husband's nomination to the Chief-Justiceship. His Excellency has grown extremely sensitive on the question of the confirmation of Williams, and regards Senators who are not disposed to indorse and prove his taste and judgment in the affair more a great deal in anger than in sorrow. His anger is also aggravated by his surprise at the audacity of some of those who have not hitherto comforted themselves with unseemly independence. The course which they pursue would much better befit the openly and notoriously wicked Senators, who, as Democrats, have no claim to be thought proper men to second His Excellency in his efforts to choose an efficient staff of officers by unquestioning approval under all circumstances.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE POLARIS DISASTER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Secretary Robeson, to complete the investigations in the Polaris disaster, to-day examined the three last survivors of the expedition, who have very recently arrived here. There is no particular interest in the facts derived.

REDUCTION OF ESTIMATES.

As there is no absolute necessity for heavy appropriations for the improvement of harbors and rivers and fortifications under the Engineer's Bureau of the War Department, the estimates for such improvements, amounting to $20,000,000 will probably be reduced to $3,000,000.

NEW VALUATION OF FOREIGN COINS.

The act of March last requires the Secretary of the Treasury to make a new computation of values of foreign coins in assessing duties on imported merchandise. The effect of the new computation, which takes effect the 1st day of January, is to increase the customs duties on many articles from 7 to 11 per cent. The franc piece of Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland is increased over 8 per cent, and the British pound sterling is computed 2 cents higher. The important question has been raised whether goods in bond on the 1st day of January shall be assessed under the old or at the new and increased computation.

JUDGE DURELL'S PROPOSITION.

Judge Durell, of Louisiana, has made a direct proposal to the authorities here to resign, if the President will appoint him to a second-class foreign mission. He is willing to take his chances of being confirmed by the Senate. By this means he would expect to escape an impeachment. His proposition was not accepted.

MICHIGAN.

Saginaw City Will Probably Be Chosen for the Next State Fair.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Dec. 26.—The Committee appointed by the State Agricultural Society to locate the next State Fair, consisting of seven members, including the present Secretary and Treasurer of the State Society, had a conference with a large number of the citizens of this city and Saginaw City to-day at the Common Council room. The Hon. William L. Webber presided. The Committee submitted their proposition, which requires a written contract on the part of the people of Saginaw to furnish grounds for the fair, including a track for speed horses, buildings for a fine-art hall, fruit hall, manufactory and vegetable hall, poultry building, music and mechanics' hall, officers' building, carriage-shed, grand stand, 300 stalls for horses, 300 stalls for cattle, 300 pens for sheep and swine, with water and provender for the stock, and ice water for the people. The Committee require that the grounds be under the control of the Society for one week, and that the various buildings shall be decorated by the people here. The proposition was nominally accepted, and time until the 12th of January was granted for final settlement and signing of the contract. A large committee on subscription was appointed to secure the necessary amount. The East Saginaw Driving Park Association tendered the Society the use of their track and buildings, and a similar tender was made on the part of the Saginaw County Agricultural Society. The next State Fair will be located here beyond a question.

OBITUARY.

Dr. John French, of Beloit, Wis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELOIT, Wis., Dec. 26.—Dr. John French died in this city yesterday at the age of 93 years and 6 months. He was the father of the Hon. E. B. French, Second Auditor of the United States Treasury.

C. B. Humphreys, of Mecosta County, Mich.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 26.—A Big Rapids special reports the death of C. B. Humphreys, a leading citizen of Mecosta County, and one of its early settlers.

Francois Hugo.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—Francois Hugo, son of Victor Hugo, died to-day, aged 44 years.

CANADA.

Probable Dissolution of Parliament at an Early Day.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 26.—A general dissolution of the present House of Commons is anticipated as soon as the Government is fully settled in its policy, and is able to lay the same before the country. In the present state of public opinion, it is believed the Government would be sustained by an immense majority of the constituencies.

REVIVAL IN ALTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALTON, Ill., Dec. 26.—The revival here continues to increase in interest. Mr. Hammond has concluded to stay over the Sabbath. The largest hall in town is crowded, and cannot contain the people who come to hear the Gospel. Open-air meetings are held every day. About 200 more arose for prayers to-night.

—The new residence of the British Minister at Washington is to be constructed of pressed brick, with stone caps and sills. It will cost $150,000.

FINANCIAL.

A Few Developments in the Jay Cooke Bankruptcy Case.

List of Prominent Persons Having Accounts with the Firm.

Many of the Securities of a Purely Wild-Cat Character.

Financial Statement of the Treasurer of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Resumption of the Banking Firm of Fisk & Hatch.

The Jay Cooke & Co. Bankruptcy Case—List of Prominent Debtors to the Firm.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—Yesterday manuscript schedules of Jay Cooke & Co., in bankruptcy, came into the hands of United States Marshal Kerns. A hasty perusal of them strikes every reader with the wild-cat character of the bulk of the securities set down as assets. There is also interest in the questionable items of indebtedness of the firm by prominent newspaper men of this city, whose editorial articles since the failure have been almost daily directed to moulding public opinion toward an avoidance of bankrupt proceedings, and to a repeal of the Bankrupt Act, with a retroactive clause to take in the case of Jay Cooke & Co. Leading statesmen at Washington also figure to considerable extent in the roll of debtors on open account. The National Life Insurance Company, of which ex-Commissioner E. A. Rollins, chosen by Jay Cooke as voluntary Trustee for creditors, is President, also has a curious explanation attached to its item of indebtedness, viz., nearly $100,000 as expenses of organization, &c. This Company, it will be remembered, is the only one existing under United States laws, being incorporated by Congress itself. The following are but samples of the many noticeable names and figures in these extraordinary schedules.

CHOSES IN ACTION ON OPEN ACCOUNT:

U. S. Grant, (marked good in margin)....$	2,506.00
George M. Roseson	966.41
E. Casserly	218.57
O. H. Babcock, (collateral City of Chicago and Maryland Freestone Company bonds)	6,721.69
Alexander R. Shepherd, (past due)	2,500.00
Lewis Dent, endorsed by U. S. Grant, (marked good endorser in margin)	100.00
James G. Blaine, (collateral Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad)	500.00
F. T. Dent, (marked doubtful in margin)	6,609.00
John D. Sheldon	300.00
H. C. Swayne, (with collaterals)	11,000.00
Thomas B. Florence	800.00
H. D. Cooke	420,000.00
H. D. Cooke	11,596.00
H. D. Cooke, (with collaterals)	85,325.41
James G. Blaine, (due April 4, 1873, April 7, 1873, 1874, 1875, mortgage on property in Washington)	33,333.00
John A. Bingham, (transfer of property)	2,000.00
Thomas B. Florence, (statement of indebtedness)	5,867.52
H. D. Cooke, Treasurer	15,000.00
Unliquidated claims of every nature, Jay Cooke & Co., New York—amount due from New York agency of National Life Insurance Company, expenses of organization, etc.	70,242.81
Due from the Washington agency for like purposes	23,000.00
Different members of the firm own shares amounting to	500,000.00
National Life Insurance Company on open account	10,000.00
Note of E. A. Rollins, with 200 shares of National Life Insurance stock as collateral	20,000.00
Notes of Northern Pacific Railroad Company due Philadelphia house in January and November, 1874	1,400,000.00
Ditto, nearly all over-due to New York house	1,900,000.00
Northern Pacific due on open account	2,178,365.00

The above are secured by deposits of the Northern Pacific and Oregon Steam Navigation Company bonds. A great many of the debtors have deposited large amounts of Northern Pacific stock and Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad stock as collateral for money loaned. Among the bonds on hand are $226,000 Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company first mortgage bonds, at their cost, $131,692; $96,800 Northern Pacific, valued at $38,470; special stock of Indiana & Illinois Railway Company, $50,000; Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad Company certificate of indebtedness for arrears of interest, $1,786,800.

Affairs of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The announcement has been made that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company will fund all the interest on its bonds up to and including January, 1875, into five-year 7 per cent coupon-bonds, convertible into the Company's first-mortgage bonds at par, and into the land of the Company at 25 per cent off from regular prices. Officers of the Company decline to give information concerning their financial condition, or their present relations with Jay Cooke & Co. A. L. Pritchard, Treasurer, said to a reporter to-day that those relations were now in such an unsettled state that it would benefit neither the public nor the Company to publish a statement in regard to them. He said that the Company is now sending

CIRCULARS TO BONDHOLDERS,

who ask for information regarding the affairs of the Company, which sets forth the length of its line at 558 miles; number of acres of land, 4,000,000, which the law awards it in proportion to the extent of its rolling stock. The amount of its floating debt is stated at $437,000, unsecured. After stating that the company is at present unable to pay the interest on its bonds, the circular makes the proposition which is above referred to.

Mr. Pritchard's parting words to the reporter were: "The Company is feeling pretty poor just now, but I hope that we shall come out all right."

The Philadelphia Manufacturing Interests.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec 26.—A meeting of the striking carpet-weavers was held to-day in Friendship Hall, Andrew Black presiding. On taking the chair Black stated that on last Friday he had accepted work at the full rates, and was of opinion, therefore, that he could no longer consistently act as their President. He thereupon formally tendered his resignation, which was ultimately tabled. Reports were received from various shops, to the effect that they had concluded to resume work, paying full prices, and the meeting adjourned.

The majority of the cotton and woolen mills affected by the late financial troubles are now on full time, with a reduction in wages of from 10 to 20 per cent. The tape, ribbon, and linen goods industries are, generally speaking, on three-quarter time. Owing to the present differences existing between the weavers and manufacturers, quite a large number of the principal carpet manufactories are closed. The manufacturers, as a rule, say that, owing to the reduction in the price of carpets and the present scanty demand, they are not very anxious to resume even if the men would agree to work at the proposed and disputed reduction in the rates of weaving of 2 cents per yard.

Failures Announced.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Two more minor commercial failures are reported to-day: Walsh, Crawford & Co., cotton brokers, No. 58 Wall street, suspended this morning. The firm is a branch of the house of Crawford, Walsh, Butt & Co., of Mobile. Their suspension was caused by the failing of the main firm. Their liabilities and assets are unknown.

The Gardner Manufacturing Company, at No. 110 Broadway, which has been conducting a small business in the manufacture of perforated seats for chairs, failed a day or two ago. Their business was not extensive enough to produce a very long list of liabilities.

The Suspended First National Bank of Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 26.—The statement that the First National Bank of Washington will soon pay another dividend, is without authority from the Receiver.

Business in Topeka, Kan.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 26.—The banks have been doing a larger business during the past week than at any time since the panic, with deposits fully up to the average. Business has been unusually brisk for a day or two. Topeka has never had a week of greater business activity than the present.

Specie in the Bank of France.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—Specie in the Bank of France has increased 13,000,000 francs during the week.

The Resumption of Fisk & Hatch.

From the New York Times, Dec. 25.

The banking firm of Fisk & Hatch, which was obliged to suspend on the 19th of September last, during the panic, resumed business yesterday. Soon after the announcement of resumption the office was crowded by personal friends and creditors of the house, who came to offer their congratulations.

The following circular was issued by the firm:

BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, Dec. 24, 1873.

We take very great satisfaction in announcing that we have to-day resumed business, after an interval of a little over three months.

Since our suspension, on the 19th of September last, we have been successful in effecting such an adjustment of our affairs as to insure the payment of all our liabilities in full, and the continuance of our business upon a firm basis, with our facilities, we trust, substantially unimpaired.

We take pleasure in making public acknowledgment of the fact that the accomplishment of this result is due, in great measure, to the generous forbearance of our creditors, and the confidence and consideration which they have extended to us throughout the very difficult and trying ordeal through which we have passed.

Although our liabilities were large, and our creditors numerous and scattered throughout the country, and although the period of our suspension has been prolonged considerably beyond what we at first anticipated, our creditors and the public may have had reason to expect, we have been subjected to no embarrassment from legal proceedings, have been forced to no ruinous sacrifices, and have been enabled to preserve our resources, to a large extent, intact for the payment of our liabilities and the future prosecution of our business.

We desire to express our grateful sense of the considerate action of the great body of our creditors toward us, the patience with which they have awaited our resumption, and of the universal sympathy and kindness which we have experienced.

In resuming our business we venture to hope for a renewal of our business relations with our former customers and correspondents, and for a continuance of the confidence with which they have honored us hitherto. Respectfully yours, FISK & HATCH.

It is stated that all depositors of $5,000 and under will be paid on demand; an extension is only asked from large creditors.

THE RAFFERTY CASE.

Judge Scott Questioned Regarding the Action of the Supreme Court.

He Declines to State the Points on Which the Supersedeas Was Based.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 26.—Justice Scott, of the Supreme Court, being at his home in this city, was called upon this afternoon by a reporter of THE TRIBUNE, who desired to ascertain the grounds upon which that gentleman, together with Justices Sheldon and McAllister granted a supersedeas in the Rafferty case. The reporter made known his desires, in answer to which Justice Scott said: "There is but little information to be given the public in the matter. The record of the Court at Ottawa shows all that we desire made public at this time."

Reporter—Will you give THE TRIBUNE a statement of points upon which the supersedeas was granted, or upon which you based your opinion?

Judge Scott—I can only say that the writ was granted upon a general inspection of the records, and farther than this I do not care to make any statement.

The supersedas brings the case before the Supreme Court, which convenes at Springfield on next Tuesday week, at which time its arguments will take place. Justice Scott did not state whether, in his opinion, the supersedeas would have the effect to change Rafferty's final sentence or not.

FIRES.

At Nashville, Tenn.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 26.—At 9:30 last night, the wholesale drug house of McCulloch, Hager & Co., was discovered on fire. The origin is unknown. The stock and building are a total loss. Loss on the building, $20,000. Insurance on the stock is $13,000, as follows: In the Royal, $2,500; in the Merchants', of Louisville, $2,500; in the State, $3,000. The building belonged to the heirs of John Baird. The loss is from $6,000 to $7,000. Insured in the Niagara for $2,500; Georgia Home, $3,500; Franklin, Philadelphia, $4,000.

At Ottawa, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Dec. 26.—This morning, about 5 o'clock, an alarm of fire brought out our Fire Department and citizens to the burning of a warehouse on LaSalle street, on the north bank of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. As the building had not been used for some time, and no fire had been in or about the premises for months, it was doubtless set by an incendiary. The building was known as the King Warehouse, and owned by Mr. William Irwin, of Chicago, and not insured here. The loss is about $2,000.

At Shell Rock, Butler County, Ia.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 26.—Shell Rock, Butler County, Ia., was visited by a devastating fire on Monday. Two dry-goods stores, one drug store, a jewelry store, a tailor shop, a millinery shop, the post office, and the express office were totally destroyed. All the buildings were erected this year.

In New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—A fire to-night destroyed the livery-stable of Herbert Maxlow, Seventy-eighth street and Madison avenue, involving a loss of $7,000. Palmer Soper, a wealthy contractor, is under arrest, charged with having employed two boys to fire the premises, and aiding them in gaining admission.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 26.—For the New England and Middle States, brisk to high northeasterly to northwesterly winds, with stormy weather will prevail, followed by clearing weather in the southern portion of the last-named district. For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, east of the Mississippi, River, and thence northward over Tennessee, southwesterly to northerly winds, with clear or partly cloudy weather, increasing pressure, and a slight fall of temperature in the Mississippi Valley. For the Ohio Valley and thence northward over the Upper Lake region and the Northwest, westerly winds, ve

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, 1873.

The banks report a decidedly active demand for money. The packers still need more than they realize, and are likely to do so till some time in January. There is a general settling up going on among all classes, consequent on the near approach of the close of the year, for which parties are preparing. Merchants are remitting actively to New York, and hence we notice more demand and firmer rates for exchange. Par was the figure between banks; borrowers are generally supplied at the same rate. Some of the banks report 20 cents per cent premium as the lowest figure at which they would sell, and probably 50 cents would be charged to outsiders.

There is nothing new or strange in the extra demand for money to settle balances at the close of the year. When the millions of money to be distributed early in January come to be reinvested gilt-edge are confidently anticipated. The half million, for instance, the city has in our banks cannot be used here. It is a burthen in fact to our bankers as they must pay Government tax upon it while they know it must all go to New York next week to pay interest due there on the city debt. The same is true of other funds to a very large extent. That and much more will doubtless come here during the first few weeks of the year for investment in real estate, or in grain and provisions for the spring trade. Hence all regard our present close money market as sure to be temporary.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	118½	118¾
U. S. 5-20s of '62	112	112¾
U. S. 5-20s of '64	113¼	113¾
U. S. 5-20s of '65	113¾	114
U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July	116¼	117
U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July	116¾	117⅛@117¾
U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July	116¾	117⅛@117¾
10-40s	110¼	111
U. S. 5s (new issue)	109¾	110⅛@110¼
U. S. currency 6s	112¾	113¾@113¾
Gold (full weight)	109	109⅛
Gold coupons		109⅛
Eastern Exchange (counter rates)		par.
Gold exchange		109¼
Sterling exchange (large drafts)		108¾@109¼
Chicago City 7s		95 and int.
Cook County 7s		95 and int.
Town, county, and city 10 per cent bonds		96@97½

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Customs receipts, $184,000. Treasury disbursements, $285,000.

Money was easy at 6@7 per cent; discounts, at 8@10.

Sterling firmer; 108¾@109¼ for sight.

The dry goods imports for the week amounted to $826,811.

Gold ranged at 109¼@110¼, and closed at 110¼.

Carrying rates were 6@7c, and flat for borrowing. The clearings were $40,000,000.

Government securities were strong in late dealings, and closed at the best prices of the day.

State bonds were dull and nominal.

Stocks were dull and heavy in the early part of the day, and declined ½@¾ on the general list. Panama and Lawrence were the exceptions. The former advanced 1, and the latter 2 in the afternoon. Pacific Mail advanced 1¾, and closed at the highest point of the day. St. Paul preferred advanced ¾; other stocks recovered ½@¾. The market closed firm. The total sales for the day were 74,500 shares, of which 15,700 were Western Union, 13,300 Union Pacific, 14,400 Pacific Mail, 3,900 St. Paul, 4,600 Wabash, 5,800 Lake Shore, 3,000 New York Central.

Sterling, 108¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	119	Coupons, '67	117¾
Coupons, '62	113¾	Coupons, '68	117¾
Coupons, '64	114	10-40s	110¾
Coupons, '65	114¼	Currency 6s	112¾
Coupons, '65 (new)	117¼	New 5s	110¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93¼	Virginias, old	86
Tennessees, old	80¼	North Carolinas, old	23
Tennessees, new	80	North Carolinas, new	14
Virginias, new	61		

STOCKS.

Canton	66	St. Paul pfd	84
Western Union	73¾	Wabash	49¾
Quicksilver	24¾	Wabash pfd	70
Adams Express	91	Ft. Wayne	94
Wells Fargo (ex. div.)	68	Terre Haute	15
American Express	57	Terre Haute pfd	34
United States Ex	66	Chicago & Alton	100
Pacific Mail	36¾	Chicago & Alton pfd	109
New York Central	96½	Ohio & Mississippi	30
Erie	44¼	C., C. & C.	73
Erie pfd	69¾	C., R. & Q.	94
Harlem, ex. div	128¾	Lake Shore	75¾
Harlem pfd	116	Indiana Central	27½
Michigan Central	74	Illinois Central	99
Pittsburgh & Ft. W	84	Union Pacific stock	30½
Northwestern	54¾	Union Pacific bonds	94¾
Northwestern pfd	83½	Central Pacific	93¾
Rock Island	97¾	Del. & Lack. & W	103¾
N. J. Central	101	Hartford & Erie	3
St. Paul	40¾		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Friday, Dec. 26:

CITY PROPERTY.

Indiana av, s e cor of Thirty-eighth st, w f, 48x124 ft; dated Aug. 18; consideration, $16,000.

Idaho st, bet Polk and Taylor sts, e f, 82½x125¾ ft, dated June 30; consideration, $1,260.

Fourth st, 145 ft w of Rucker st, s f, 24x125 ft, dated March 18, 1872; consideration, $1,400.

Bremer st, 182 ft s of Elm st, w f, undivided ¼ of 26 x100 ft, dated Dec. 26; consideration, $950.

West Erie st, 300 ft w of Oakley av, s f, 30x123¾ ft, dated Dec. 8; consideration, $500.

Lots 1 to 6, 12 to 16, and 22 to 35, in Block 14, Harding's w ¾ of n e ¼ Sec 11, 39, 13, dated Dec. 11; consideration, $15,500.

Bradshaw st, 131¼ ft s of Swift place, w f, 25x125¾ ft, dated Dec. 24; consideration, $250.

West Monroe st, 250 ft e of Wood st, 25x189¼ ft, dated Dec. 20; consideration, $3,125.

Clybourn av, s e of and near Halsted st, s w f, 22x100 ft, dated Dec. 26; consideration, $3,700.

Sigel st, 14 ft e of Hurlbut st, w f, undivided ¼ of 25x100 ft, dated Dec. 29; consideration, $1,700.

Oakley av, s w corner of Moore st, s f, 20x130 ft, dated Dec. 24; consideration, $725.

Cook st, 100 ft s of Twenty-fourth st, w f, 50x124 8-10 ft, dated Dec. 13; consideration, $1,200.

Eleven lots in w ¼ and Sub-Block 5 of s ½ Block 15, Sherfield's Addition, dated Dec. 26; consideration, $3,100.

Lot 88, in Block 16, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated Dec. 22; consideration, $1,100.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 1 to 3, in Block 3, of Lake Shore Subdivision of Lots 24 to 26, in Pine Grove, dated Dec. 22; consideration, $5,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 5 and 6, in Block 16, Adam Smith's s w ¼ Sec 36, 39, 13, dated Oct. 16; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 75, in Block 1 of Wm. A. Colman's part s e ¼ Sec 14, 14, dated Dec. 23; consideration, $1,500.

Lot 5, in Sonerby & Otis' Lots 2 to 7, of Rosenmerkel's s ½ of Block 6, Sec 16, 38, 14, dated May 20; consideration, $260.

One acre in w ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 2, 38, 13, dated Dec. 10; consideration, $1,500.

Lots 63 and 64, in Woodworth's Lots 19 and 13, of Newhall et al, part of n w ¼, Sec 18, 38, 14, dated Oct. 18; consideration, $3,000.

Lots 13 to 16, in Block 10, in Sec 4, Addition, dated Sept. 18; consideration, $2,400.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 26.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past forty-eight hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	11,338	4,419	20,068	6,719
Wheat, bu	196,816	31,180	184,291	4,690
Corn, bu	43,320	49,620	2,423	2,113
Oats, bu	25,399	27,438	40,671	10,963
Rye, bu	710	2,565	961	743
Barley, bu	16,858	13,090	25,972	4,077
Grass seed, lbs	148,480	25,400	26,208	
Flax seed, lbs	72,160		34,160	
Broom corn, lbs	42,000	14,310	4,423	
Cured meats, lbs	133,430	173,430	2,279,304	1,649,008
Beef, brls		37	310	42
Pork, brls	615		3,309	170
Lard, lbs	55,200	92,000	110,795	1,083,000
Tallow, lbs	61,200	15,500	75,800	109,240
Hides, lbs	24,179	45,130	96,141	34,403
Dressed hogs, No	3,063	1,584	5,630	1,543
Live hogs, No	28,766	19,731	10,987	6,660
Cattle, No	1,630	1,407	1,971	575
Sheep, No	1,800	538	1,800	1,000
Hides, lbs	258,162	72,326	227,109	129,856
Highwines, brls	505	257	154	483
Wool, lbs	151,326	198,420	140,528	33,430
Potatoes, bu	1,475	34	4,653	415
Lumber, m ft	147	220	533	430
Shingles, m			579	416
Lath, m		80		36
Salt, brls		852	1,024	405

Withdrawn from store Wednesday and Thursday for city consumption: 1,709 bu wheat, 3,927 bu corn; 1,960 bu oats; 1,754 bu rye; 2,108 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store during the forty-eight hours ending with 10 o'clock this morning: 345 cars wheat; 107 cars corn; 39 cars oats; 4 cars rye; 33 cars barley. Total, 528 cars, or 196,000 bu.

A good many operators in grain expressed themselves to-day as no less surprised than delighted to find that our new Registrar "knows all about it." His masterly exposition in our issue of this morning, showing the reason why the certificates of inspection are of that peaky character that will keep straight, only lacked one element to make it acceptable to the trade. The shippers who have anything to say on the subject will not admit that they are willing to take No. 1 corn in the place of high-mixed, to oblige a warehouseman, or anybody else; and say that if certain warehousemen would omit to deal in grain on their own account no such discrepancies would occur. The mischief lies in the mistaken notion entertained by some men, that the warehouseman has the right to regard the property committed to his keeping as if it were his own, and to be insulted if called upon to give an account of it. Why a warehouseman should be permitted to make use of the property which the owner pays him for taking care of, and especially why he should be allowed to use that property in such a way as to injure the business of its owner, is a mystery of the trade which even the State officers will find it hard to explain—though they should be as well posted as their books seem to be.

The leading produce markets were quiet to-day, and grain was somewhat lower in price, with little disposition to trade except in changing over warmarting options into those of a more deferred date. Beyond this, the holiday feeling predominated, few operators caring to make new trades. Settlements were in order, but as a great many of them had been made previously, there was less to be done now. The principal activity was in wheat and provisions. Our receipts were larger than expected, and a great many car loads of grain were sent to be on track to which the Inspectors did not get around in time to make returns this morning. This tended to weakness.

Domestic dry goods were more quiet than for a number of days past, but were none the less firmly held, there being no appearance of weakness in any department of the market. Cotton, textiles are very strong, and prints, sheetings, and shirtings are still advancing. There was a good business doing in the grocery market, and prices were strong all around, while some lines were materially higher. The notable changes were a ¼c advance in coffees, a ⅛c advance in Carolina and Rangoon rice, and ⅛c in refined sugars. Candies, soaps, starch, spices, and teas were also decidedly firm, though none of these articles were quotably higher. In the butter and cheese markets there was fair activity at firm prices, the latter staple being held at a further advance; now quoted at 14½@16½c for New York factory, and at 13½@14½c for Western do. There was a liberal movement in domestic and foreign dried fruits, and some varieties were higher. Layer raisins advanced 10c per box; apples and peaches a ½c per lb; currants a ¼c, and blackberries a ½c. Stocks are generally light, and in several descriptions of domestic and imported fruits the tendency is still upward. Fish and canned goods remain quiet and unchanged. There were no new features in the leather, pig iron, paint and oil markets.

The demand for lumber continues light at the prices previously quoted. Woodenware was quiet and without important change in price. However there is a firmness in brooms, and an advance is anticipated. The firmness of tinplate continues, and an advance of $1.00 per ton is probable. Other metals were unchanged. The iron trade continued light, and all sales are still made at concessions from quotations, but the improved tone heretofore noted continues. The wool, hay, hop, and broom-corn markets were quiet. The latter staple is firm at quotations. Hides were in moderate request, at 8@10c. The seed market was quiet, though timothy was more active and steady. The poultry and game trade was light, and prices lower all round.

Highwines were quiet and 1c lower, in sympathy with a further decline in New York, which was partially owing to the decrease in the gold premium. Sales were restricted to 50 brls at 96c per gallon.

Dressed hogs were in good shipping demand, and very steady at the outside quotation of Wednesday, with no discrimination between light and heavy lots, if both were in good order. The market opened with shippers bidding $6.75 per 100 lbs, and they would not pay more till after 12 o'clock. Then they took all that were offered, 1,859 head, at $5.90. Two lots of soft, aggregating 262 head, sold at $5.65.

Provisions were moderately active,—though less so than on Wednesday,—and irregular. Mess pork opened weak, strengthened somewhat when live hogs were reported firmer, and weakened off again toward the close, when the market was 10@15c higher. Lard was in less demand, but averaged 10@15c per 100 lbs higher; and meats were very quiet, but firm at previous prices, stocks being reported light. The principal point in the market to-day was the fact that the hogs arriving at the Stock Yards were poor in quality, which was accepted as an indication that the supply is running out, and foreshadowing a speedy close of the packing season. This made holders less anxious to sell, and those who wanted to fill in their shorts were obliged to pay a slight advance. There was very little product wanted for any other purpose, so far as outside appearances indicated; but rumors were afloat to the effect that some large purchases of meats were made "under the rose." The buyers for export have an object in concealing their transactions, as it is for their interest that the market should be weakened by a seeming absence of demand for the product. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, new, cash or seller December, $13.75@13.85; do seller January, $13.80@13.90; do seller February, $14.40@14.45; do seller March, $14.87½@14.90; prime mess pork, $12.50 @12.75; extra prime do, $10.75@11.00. Lard, cash or seller December, $8.12½@8.15; do seller January, $8.20@8.25; do seller February, $8.35 @8.65; do seller March, $8.85@8.87½. Green hams at 8½@8¾c for 16 and 15 lb averages; sweet pickled hams, 8½@9c. Green shoulders at 4½c; rough sides, 6¾c; do short ribs or long clear, 6¾@6¾c; do short clear, 6¾c; meats, 10@15 days in salt, 5@5½c for shoulders, 6¾@6¾c for short ribs and long clear, and 7@ 7½c for short clear; clear bellies, 6¾@6¾c; do Cumberlands, 7c; do short ribs or long clear, 6¾@7c; do short clear, 7¼@7½c; do long cut hams, 9@9½c. Meats, seller February, about ⅝@¾c more than for December. Mess beef, $8.25@8.50; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $22.50@23.00. City tallow, 6¼@6½c; grease quotable at 5½@ 6c. Sales were reported of 65 brls mess pork, cash or seller the month, at $14.00; 250 brls do at $13.87½; 800 brls do at $13.75; 250 brls do seller February at $14.45; 1,000 brls do at $14.40; 500 brls do at $14.35; 500 brls do at $14.30; 750 brls do seller March at $14.90; 500 brls do at $14.87½; 150 tcs lard at 8¾c; 50 tcs kettled do at 8c; 50 tcs do (country) at 7¾c; 200 tcs No. 1 at 7¾c; 500 tcs lard seller January at $8.20; 500 tcs do seller February at $8.65; 350 tcs do at 8¾c; 1,250 tcs do seller March at 8¾c; 500 tcs do at $8.85; 50,000 lbs green shoulders at $4.95 per 100 lbs; 20,000 lbs do seller February at $5.00; 100 short ribs at $6.68¾; per 100 lbs; 100,000 lbs do (option) on private terms; 2,000 pcs green hams (16 lbs) at 8¾c.

The Daily Commercial Report says:

From returns received from 170 packing points by the Cincinnati *Price Current*, it is shown that there has been packed, outside of the packing houses of cities in the West, to date of reports (15th to 22d inst.), 965,979 hogs, against 795,667 to corresponding time last year. The estimates for the total packing for the season at the points aggregate 1,290,164, against the total of 1,477,636 packed at the same places during last season, showing a decrease this season as estimated amounting to 180,000 at places representing nearly three-fourths of all the packing outside of the six larger cities during the season of 1872-73. Full returns may considerably change the apparent shortage in numbers at these points, but it seems apparent that there will be a material decrease, both in numbers and weights, while the six cities are left to perform an amount of work that cannot now be satisfactorily estimated. The table of packing at these places shows that the packing to date exceeds the same time last year 565,000, leaving 1,060,000 to be packed to equal last year's total. Our returns from Missouri, which are very complete, show the largest proportion of decrease this season of over 100,000 short of last season.

Flour was dull and unchanged. Exporters were entirely out of the market, and the few lots taken were all bought by local dealers, with one exception. The receipts were exceeded by the shipments, and flour was quoted firm in New York till near the close. Hence holders showed no disposition to force sales. Bran was firmer. Sales were reported of 25 brls white winter extra (Golden State) at $9.00; 25 brls do on private terms; 300 brls spring extras at $6.75; 100 brls do on private terms; 25 brls rye at $4.65; 25 brls buckwheat at $8.00. Total, 500 brls. Also, 20 tons bran at $12.50 on track. The following were the closing prices:

Fair to good white winters	$ 6.75 @ 7.50
Choice do	8.00 @ 9.25
Red winters	6.50 @ 7.00
Choice to fancy spring extras	6.85@6.95 @ 8.25
Medium to good do	4.75 @ 5.50
Good to choice Minnesota	6.00 @ 7.25
Patent do	8.00 @ 9.00
Fair to choice spring, superfine	3.00 @ 4.25
Common do	2.50 @ 3.00
Rye flour	4.50 @ 4.75
Buckwheat do	7.50 @ 8.00
Bran	12.50 @13.00

Wheat was weak, but averaged only ½@¾c lower than on Wednesday. There was no special change reported from Liverpool or New York, and our receipts, though large, were nearly equaled by the shipments. There was a fair shipping demand for the lower grades today, but not much for No. 2. The speculative market was moderately active; but only in settlement, or changing over. Some of our largest holders concerted large quantities from cash and January into February, and their offerings of the earlier option were so liberal that the market was quite heavy at times, whereupon they desisted till the tone of the deal strengthened a little,—then sold again. The fact of large arrivals at New York, and the lessened rate of premium on gold, tended to cause an easier feeling; but these had little effect on the market which was largely of the "scalping" order. Seller January opened at $1.15¾, receded slowly to $1.14, and closed at $1.14@$1.14¾. Seller February sold at $1.17¼@1.18¾, closing at $1.17¼. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, sold at $1.13¾@ 1.15¾, closing at $1.13. No. 1 spring was firm at $1.16@1.16¾, and nominal at $1.17 for receipts of do in the Northwestern. No. 3 spring closed at $1.09; and rejected do at $1.03¾ for receipts not in the Rock Island Elevator. Cash sales were reported of 13,600 bu No. 1 spring, part Northwestern, at $1.16¾; 6,800 bu do at $1.16; 5,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.15; 8,200 bu do at $1.14½; 26,800 bu do at $1.14¾; 15,600 bu do at $1.14¾; 28,800 bu do at $1.14¾; 26,200 bu do at $1.14¾; 27,200 bu do at $1.14; 18,600 bu No. 3 spring at $1.10; 400 bu do at $1.09¾; 1,200 bu do at $1.09; 1,600 bu rejected spring at $1.04¾; 800 bu do at $1.04¼; 3,200 bu do at $1.04; 800 bu do at $1.03¾; 1,200 bu do (R. I.) at $1.00. Total, 180,000 bu.

Corn was dull, and averaged ½c lower, with not much disposition to trade on either side. The only noticeable feature was a small pressure to sell for January delivery, by parties who have the corn coming to them next Friday. As nobody seems to want the option, the result was a relative weakening to 1¼c below the price for February, the difference being 1c on Wednesday. Receipts were large, 430 cars, or 172,000 bu, and New York was dull, while there was a nominal increase in the receipts,—two days being bulletined as one. With no shipping demand, the only trade in which there was any interest was a light one for February, and the market gradually weakened, under the apprehension of larger receipts after the holidays. Seller January opened at 53½c, weakened to 52¾c, and closed at 53¼c. Seller February sold at 54@55c, closing at 54½c, and seller May sold at 59¾@60c. No. 2 corn closed tame at 52¾c for old, and 56c for new, and rejected at 51c for old and 46c for new. Cash sales were reported of 10,000 bu No. 2 at 53¾c; 1,600 bu do at 53½c; 2,200 do at 53c; 600 bu do at 52½c; 800 bu do new, at 50c; 800 bu rejected at 52c; 800 bu do a 51½c; 4,000 bu do at 51c; 6,800 bu new do at 46c; 3,200 bu car 50c, delivered at stock-yards. Total, 34,800 bu.

Oats were dull, and ¼@⅜c lower, in sympathy with wheat and corn, several holders being apparently anxious to get free from the cares of carrying through the holidays, while there were few who cared to assume additional responsibilities. Seller January sold at 33¼c, and closed weak. Cash No. 2 closed at 33c. Seller February opened with 33½@33¾c, the nominal prices, and closed tame at 33⅜c. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2 at 33¼c; 10,800 bu do at 33c; 600 bu rejected at 34c; 600 bu white, by sample, at 40c, on track. Total, 14,400 bu.

Rye was quiet and steady at the advance noted on Wednesday, reader a fair demand, with light offerings. Sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2 (2c storage) at 78c; and 400 bu regular do at 77c. Rejected was nominal at 73c.

Barley was quiet, and relatively steady. No. 2 was not much wanted, and a shade easier in consequence, selling at $1.38@1.39. No. 3 was in good demand by consumers, and held at $1.30 for good hooses, closing firm. Rock Island receipts of do sold at $1.06¾. Rejected on ravored houses sold at 96c, and elsewhere at 92@93c. Cash sales included 1,400 bu No. 2 at $1.39; 400 bu do at $1.38; 6,000 bu No. 3 at $1.08; 1,600 bu do at $1.06½; 400 bu rejected at 93c; 400 bu do at 89c; 3,200 do at 92c; 400 bu by sample at $1.50; 400 bu do at $1.35; 800 bu do at $1.30; 400 bu do at $1.02 on track; 400 bu do at $1.05; 400 bu do at $1.00 delivered. Total, 19,600 bu.

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

The following were the exports of breadstuffs and provisions from New York for the week ending Dec. 24:

Flour, brls	35,000	Pork, brls and tcs	5,276
Wheat, bu	462,300	Bacon, lbs	8,000
Corn, bu	306,300	Lard, lbs	2,764,000

LATEST.

Wheat was a trifle stronger in the afternoon, and moderately active. It sold at $1.14¾@1.15, seller January, closing at $1.14¾, and at $1.17¾, seller February. Corn was quiet but ⅛c higher, selling at 53@53¼c for January, and closing at 53¾c. Mess pork was steady, with sales of 500 brls at $13.75, cash, and 250 brls at $14.45, seller February. Other provisions and grain were quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 26.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet at $1.88@1.93.

BEANS AND PEAS—Were again quiet: Navy beans, $2.50@2.60; mediums, $2.25@2.40; common, $1.50@ 2.00; peas, $1.00@1.25 per bu in bags, and $1.40 in bris.

BROOM-CORN—The market has relapsed into its previous quiet condition, and although firm, no advance in quotations is noted. We repeat: Choice to extra hurl, 7½@8c; corn that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6¼@7c; for good do, 6¼@6c; good to choice stalk brush, 6@7c; inferior brush, 4@5c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were again reported dull and nominal, as follows: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@ 3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 ₩ brl; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.15@1.25 ₩ brl; white sand, ₩ brl, $1.50@2.00; planing hair, ₩ bu, 20c; land plaster, $2.00 ₩ brl; fire brick, ₩ 1,000, $35.00@50.00; building brick (common), $6.50 @7.40; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $6.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire-clay ₩ brl, $3.00@4.00.

BUTTER—Nothing new was developed in connection with the butter market. Fair activity still characterizes both the local and shipping demands, and, with no improvement in the supply, the market retains its firm tone. Sales of choice yellow are easily effected at the quotations, and we repeat our list as follows: Choice to fancy yellow, 30@34c; medium to good, 22@27c; inferior to common, 15@20c; common to choice roll, 18@30c.

CHEESE—Offerings were a little more activity in the demand for grain bags, and the current quotations are firmly adhered to. The demand for burlaps and gunnies was light, while wool sacks were scarcely inquired for: Burlaps, single, 11½c; do, double, A, 23½c; American A, 20c; Amoskeag A, 29c; Otter Creek, 22c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 lbs, 18@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27@28c; wool sacks, 63 @65c.

COOPERAGE—Was dull and weak. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.45; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; lard tierces, $1.85@1.60; flour barrels, 48@55c; pork staves, rough, $21.00@24.00; do, hacked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; hacked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whiskey staves, rough, $26.00@28.00; do hacked, $30.00@35.00; flour staves, $2.00@11.60; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop-poles, $14.00@15.00 per m. Sales include 1 car tierces at $1.60; 1 car do at $1.55.

CHEESE—The last slight advance in prices of this staple, and the continued upward tendency, has stimulated the demand, and within the past few days there has been developed something of a speculative feeling, which, in turning, has resulted in a good deal of movement, the quotations being advanced a ¼c to-day. Very little cheese now remains in first hands, while jobbers are not stocked up as liberally as in former seasons. We quote: New York factory, mild, 14¼@ 15¼c; Ohio factory and Western factory do, 13½@ 14¼c; lower grades, 10@13c.

COAL—There was only a light demand for coal, at the annexed range of prices: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Brie, $8.50; Pittsburgh Hill, $8.50; Brooks, $8.00; Blossburg, $8.50@9.00; Cannel, $9.00@9.50; Lick Run, $8.50; Hocking Valley, $8.50; Indiana block, $7.00; Barclay, $6.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Rimond, $5.50; Wilmington, $5.00; Midway, $6.50.

EGGS—Were in light request on local account at 23 @24c. Packed lots were slow at 18@20c.

FEATHERS—Were unable to clean at full prices. The receipts are moderate: Good to choice live-geese feathers, 62@63c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 10 @75c; 2 per cent discount for cash.

FURS—Are coming forward slowly, and meet with a moderate inquiry at previous prices. Following are the quotations for Western furs. Northern skins are worth from 15 to 20 per cent more: Mink, No. 1, large, $1.50; do No. 2, small and medium, $1.25; do No. 3, 87½c; do No. 3, 40c; do No. 4, 10c; raccoon, No. 1, 40c; do No. 2 and No. 1, small, 25c; do No. 3, 18c; do No. 4, 5c; muskrat, fall, 12½c; do winter, 14c; do kittens, 5c; skunk, black prime, 50c; do short striped prime, 30c; do narrow striped prime, 20c; do broad striped prime, 5c; otter, No. 1, $6.00; do No. 2 and No. 1, small, $4.00; do No. 3, $2.00; do No. 4, 50c; fisher, No. 1, $7.00; do No. 2, $5.00; do No. 3, $2.50; do No. 4, 75c; wolf, No. 1, large mountain, $1.75; do No. 2, do, $1.25; do No. 3, do, 60c; do No. 4, 25c; do No. 1, small prairie, 75c; do No. 2, do, 50c; do No. 3, do, 25c; do No. 4, do, 10c; beaver, well furred and clean, per lb, $1.50; do stagy and heavy, per lb, 75c; martin, No. 1, $2.50; bear, No. 1, black, $10.00; do No. 2, $5.00; silver gray fox, $5.00@53.00; cross fox, No. 1, $2.00@4.00; red fox, No. 1, $1.50; gray fox, No. 1, 50c; kid fox, No. 1, 25c; lynx, No. 1, $2.00; wolverine, No. 1, $3.00; wild cat, No. 1, 25c; badger, average, 10 to 40c; opossum, 5c; deerskin, in hair, gray and short blue, per lb, 20c; deerskin, in hair, gray per lb, 25c.

FISH—Remain steady at former quotations. There is a steady, fair movement at the annexed range of prices: No. 1 whitefish, ¼-brl, $5.25@5.40; No. 2 do, $5.00 @5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore-mackerel, new, $6.00; do fall, $13.00@14.00; No. 1 Spanish, $9.75@ 10.00; No. 1 mackerel, ¼-brl, $8.25@8.50; family mackerel, ¼-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $4.15 @4.25; bank codfish, $3.00@3.25; George's codfish, $3.00@4.25; Labrador herring, $7.50; brls, $8.50 @9.00; do, ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round brl, $7.50@8.00; do ¼-brl, $4.00@4.25; box herring, No. 1, 20@33c; box herring, scaled, 40@ 45c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $9.75@10.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—There was a buoyant tone to the market for nearly all descriptions of dried fruits, while in several varieties we note a further sharp advance. Raisins are up another lin ₩ box; now firmly held at $2.50@2.60. Apples and peaches are now found to be in scant supply, and, under an active speculative and consumptive demand, prices are still working upward, the quotations showing advances ¼c to-day. Blackberries, also, are scarce and advancing. The general market is active and strong. We revise our list as follows: Foreign—Dates, 10@10½c; figs, new, drums, 19@13½c; figs, in boxes, layers, 15@16c; Turkish prunes, 14@14½c; raisins, layers, new, $2.50@2.60; raisins, loose Muscatel, new, $3.00@3.15; raisins, Valencia, new, 11@12c; Zante currants, new, 9¾@10c; prunes, 6½@7c; lemon peel, 20@ 22c. Domestic—Sliced apples, 7@8c; quartered do, 5@6c; evaporated do, 12@13c; Michigan quarters, 10@10½c; Western do, 8½@9c; Southern do, 7½@8½c; peaches, pared, 23@24c; peaches, halves, 13@14c; do, mixed, 9½@10¼c; blackberries, new, 13½@14½c; raspberries, 36@38c; pitted cherries, 26@27c. NUTS—Filberts, 12@13½c; almonds, Tarragona, 23@24c; Naples walnuts, 17@23c; Chili walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, new, 20@21c; Brazils, 10@10½c; pecans, Texas, 10½@11½c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@10c; Tennessee peanuts, 6½@7½c.

GREEN FRUITS—There was a light trade in fruits, chiefly in a retail way. Choice lots of most varieties were tolerably steady, while common and poor stock sold at irregular prices: Lemons, $7.00@8.50 per box; oranges, $2.00@12.00 per brl; Valencia do, $14.00 per case; California pears, $2.50@4.50 per case; good to choice apples, $3.00@4.00 per brl from store; common to fair do, $2.00@2.50. Cultivated cranberries and Cape Cods, $10.00@12.00; do, large, $13.00. Malaga grapes, $5.50 per box, or $11.00 per brl.

GROCERIES—There was no appearance of weakness in any department of this market. On the contrary, the prevalent feeling was unequivocally firm, and not only were former quotations thoroughly sustained all around, but the leading staple articles were sensibly higher. Coffees were active and strong at a ¼c advance, O. G. Java now being held at 37@37½c, and choice to fancy Rio at 30½@31c. As these goods cannot now be laid down here at the current quotations, a further upward movement may reasonably be looked for. Under a large demand, sugars have been working firmer for two or three days past, and refined grades are now advanced an ⅛c. We also note a ¼c advance in rice. Below are the quotations:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30½@40½c; O. G. Java, 37@37½c; Java, No. 2, 35@35½c; fancy Rio, 30½@31c; choice do, 30@30½c; prime Rio, 29½@30½c; good do, 28½@ 29c; common do, 28@28½c; roasting do, 21@ 27½c; Singapore Java, 32@33c; Costa Rica, fancy, 30½@31½c; do, prime, 30@30½c; Maracaibo, 29½@ 30c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 17½@18c; stearine, full weight, 14½@14¾c; do, short weight, 13½@13¾c.

RICE—Patna, 7½@8c; Rangoon, 6¼@7¼c; Carolina, 8½@9c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@12¾c; crushed and powdered, 11½@11¾c; granulated, 11½@11¾c; A, standard, 10½@10¾c; do, No. 2, 10@10½c; B, 9½@ 10c; extra C, 9½@9¾c; C No. 2, 9¼@9½c; yellow C, No. 1, 9½@9¾c; choice brown, 9½@9¾c; prime do, 8¾@9c; fair do, 8½@8¾c; choice molasses sugar, 8½@8¾c; fair do, 8½@8¾c; common do, 7½@8c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9@9½c; do prime, 8½@ 9c; do, fair, 8½@8½c; common, 7½@7¾c.

SHRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 36@38c; good sugar-house syrup, 56@57c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@ 80c; do prime, 70@75c; do common, 55@60c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 62@65c; common molasses, 32 @35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8¾@10c.

SPICES—Alspice, 17@18c; cloves, 42@43c; cassia, 36@38c; pepper, 29@30c; nutmegs, No. 1, $1.25@1.30; do No. 2, $1.10@1.15; ginger, pure, 28@30; do No. 1, 20@22c; do No. 2, 16@18c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6½@6¾c; Golden West, 6 @6¼c; White Lily, 6¼@6¾c; White Rose, 6¼@6¾c; palm, 6¾@7c; Savon Imperial, 8@8½c; white Russian, 8½@9c; Champaign, 6¾@6¾c; primrose, 6¾ @7c; common, 5½@6c.

STARCH—Gloss, 5½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6 @7c; common, 3½@5c.

MARKET HARTLEY was reported quiet, and without change as far as prices are concerned. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: New timothy, prime, $15.00@15.50; do No. 1, $14.00@14.50; do No. 2, do, $12.00@13.00; mixed timothy and prime prairie, $10.00@11.00; do No. 1, $9.00@9.50; do No. 2, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $11.00@13.00; prairie, $7.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were in modgrate request and easier. Following are the prices current: Green city butchers', 6¾@7½c; green cured, light, 10c; do, heavy, 9c; part cured, 8c; green calf, 14c; green kip, 12c; dry flint, 18c; dry kip, 17c; dry salted, 14@15c; dry flint, 16@17c; deacon skins, 35@40c; grubby, scored, cut, or

THE TWO HOOPERS.

Amusing Scene in Congress.

From the Philadelphia Press.

One of the most laughable scenes I ever witnessed on the floors of Congress was that which occurred in the House some three or four years ago, growing out of a stupid mistake of identity on the part of a New England editor of more than ordinary knowledge, in confounding the Hon. Samuel Hooper, a Representative from Massachusetts, with William H. Hooper, the then delegate from Utah.

To begin with ("the same which I wish to explain") the Massachusetts Hooper is one of the solid men of Boston," a portly gentleman of middle stature, with ruddy complexion heightened by contrast with the snow-white hair and whiskers that encircle a decidedly English face, grave and dignified in manner, and in deportment a model that Mr. Turveydrop himself could not but admire. No one, even of his most intimate associates, ever knew him to have indulged in any of the dissipations of Washington life further than to partake of a good dinner or drink a glass of sparkling wine.

The Utah Hooper, *tout au contraire*, is a tall, lank, hatchet-faced, backwoodsman-like individual, with bald crown and bronzed complexion, with heavy grizzly beard growing from and covering the chin. In faith, a Mormon of the straightest sect. In practice he is said to be a monogamist from choice. He was as social in his intercourse with his fellow-members as could have been expected of a Latter-Day Saint among Gentiles, and for aught that was known of his private habits, strictly correct.

Well, the Utah question and what to do with the Mormons, was before Congress, and had been the subject of several days' warm debate, at the close of which the Utah Hooper took the floor and made a lengthy speech in defense of his people, their political institutions, social relations, and domestic habits, including, of course, the detested practice of polygamy. It was, in truth, a very good plea for a very bad cause. The speech, or a synopsis of it, was duly dispatched over the wires by the ever-vigilant reporters of the Associated Press, and appeared in the leading dailies of the country with the other Congressional doings of the day, as the "remarks of Mr. Hooper." It naturally attracted the attention of the press and the people, and was especially noticed by the editor aforesaid, a representative of that numerous but highly respectable class of "the fourth estate" who, while professing the rule of "willing to praise but not afraid to blame, are always more on the alert to find cause to condemn public men than to commend them. The editor, for aught I know, may never have spent a day in Washington in his life, nevertheless he firmly believed in the commonly-received opinion that life at the capital was a continuous carnival of debauchery and vice. As a hawk pounces upon his prey, he fastened his talons upon this luckless speech, and imagining its author was in his relentless grasp, proceeded to pull up his vitals with vengeful avidity. To drop the figure, he dipped his pen in treacherous gall, and desisted not for his heading. "How are the Mighty Fallen!" or some similar reflection, but launched forth into a scathing denunciation of the total depravity of social life in Washington, as a striking and deplorable example of which "it grieved him to inform his readers, however it might shock their moral sense, that Samuel Hooper, even he, the once honorable but now dishonored Samuel Hooper, a representative of the educated, virtuous, refined church-going people of Boston—a man reared in the strictest school of Puritan morality and who heretofore had borne a character as pure and spotless as the marble from the quarries of the Green Mountain State—had become so contaminated by the dissolute associations of Washington society, so debased in feeling and principle, as actually to stand up on the floor of the House of Representatives—that august assembly of the congregated wisdom of the nation—and in the sight of the whole world, so to speak, solemnly proclaim himself a convert to and apologist for the revoltingly licentious practice of polygamy!" Comment was unnecessary. Horace Greeley would fail adequately to express the horror that must cause the very heart-strings of every right-minded American citizen to tingle, and the deadly effect which such a shocking example of fallen humanity would inevitably work on the present and future generations," &c., &c. The editor, albeit the effort must have been a season of nervous prostration, doubtless rose from his work with the proud self-satisfying consciousness that he had discharged his duty with fearless fidelity.

Any of his paper, carefully marked, soon found its way into the hands of "the gentleman from Massachusetts," the vicarious victim of his fellow-townsman's earnest participation in the fusion of debate. Such an unmerited lampoon was too much for even his equanimity to bear in silence. So next morning, immediately after the reading of the journal, he rose in his seat, sought the Speaker's eye, and asked leave to make a personal explanation. It was at once granted, and, by way of preliminary, he sent the evident article to the Clerk's desk to be read. That editor (it was Dr. Bonaffey, I think, who wrote a joke the moment he sees it, and enjoys it, too) proceeded to read it ore rotundo—or rather, attempted to read it, for almost every word was interrupted with such irrepressible bursts of laughter that had it been printed in its customary form the sentence would have been cut up into innumerable articles, and all the compositors' cases in the *Globe* office would not have furnished parentheses ( ) enough to contain the interjections. But the Clerk got through at last, and then Mr. Hooper, who, during the whole of this ludicrous scene, had maintained an unperturbable composure, attempted his modified explanation. The thing, however, had exploded itself, to the infinite diversion of all, and, perhaps, the gentleman immediately interested. He had not spoken half-a-dozen words before the mantle was broken about his shoulders and absolutely unavoidable. The Speaker's gavel trammed in vain—order would not come at its summons, simply because members had lost all command of their risible muscles. Finally, after one or two reasonable efforts to make himself heard, Mr. Hooper himself yielded to the potent spell of merriment around, and, giving hearty vent to the laugh which until then with great difficulty suppressed, took his seat, content with the permission, with the utmost unanimity, to print what he had to say in the *Globe*.

My narrative might well end here, but to vindicate the truth of history, I must add, to crown the climax, as it were, that just as he sat down up rushed the Utah Hooper, grasped him by the hand, shook it vigorously, and congratulated him on his able delivery. I suppose—for in words spoken were inaudible.

TORPEDOES.

Latest Improvements on Them--The Diabolical Day Machine--Ericsson's Coffin-Like Engine.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

The torpedo is purely an American invention, and it is fitting that here it should be brought to its most destructive perfection. Two torpedoes and one torpedo-boat have lately been completed that are promised by their makers to effect the most damaging results. These engines are marvelous improvements on the crude affairs that were used during our rebellion. The kegs loaded with explosives were anchored in the stream, and the contact with a passing vessel precipitated the explosion. No distinction was made between friend or foe; both would be smashed up with the most judicial impartiality. But now great strides having been made in their construction and working, it is possible to move one in any direction and explode it at the will of the person directing its movements. At the present time there are two distinct fields for torpedo exercise. One is under the charge of the War Department, its object being to render harbor defence as invincible as possible.

The aim of the War Department is to anchor these infernal machines in the channel of the stream, so that they will be a few feet below where the keel of the vessel will pass. Attached to them will be a rod, at an angle of forty-five degrees, of sufficient length to touch the bottom of the ship. When the contact takes place, it is communicated to the shore by a magnetic wire that connects, and the operator can explode or not, as he chooses.

The Navy Department is endeavoring to perfect a machine that can be operated from shipboard against the enemy, and with this view Capt. Ericsson, of monitor fame, and a Mr. Lay, of Buffalo, a man of great inventive capacity, have, respectively, perfected two torpedoes, which promise the most satisfactory results.

Mr. Lay's torpedo, which it is expected will be bought by Congress, is a most remarkable instrument of war. One of them has been completed at Newport, and the results achieved with it are marvelous in the extreme. The machine is propelled by carbolic acid gas, generated on the boat, and can be sent in any direction under the water for a distance of two or three miles. A man on the ship, or on the shore, guides it by means of a magnetic wire, by which he can explode it any moment. It may naturally be asked, "But how is he to know where the machine is when it is submerged? How is he to know it when direct on its mission?" Attached to the boat, as in the case of the harbor torpedoes, is a small stick, but, unlike the others, it erects itself above the water. By this the director can tell the precise location of the boat, and when it touches the ship, bang! and away she goes. But this brings us to another question. "Suppose those aboard the vessel it is attempted to destroy observe the approach of the stick, and know what it is, what is to prevent them from lowering a boat, getting behind the torpedo, and cutting the wire?" Simply this: Attached to the stern of the torpedo is a smaller one, and when the boat draws near the torpedo is moved in position, and the small one discharged at the boat, smashing it to pieces, and killing those in it. This is the Lay torpedo, a destructive, horrible engine, against which there is no escape.

The Ericsson torpedo has been completed on Long Island, where its inventor has been privately experimenting with it. It is a large affair, about twelve feet long by three wide, and reminds one in a very strong manner of a huge coffin. Like the Lay, it is intended to be used from one vessel against another, but it differs from it in many details. It is operated by compressed air in the ship it is sent from, through a flexible canvas pipe. Its position is ascertained in the same manner as Lay's, and when it has approached the object of attack within 200 feet, the bomb, which has been contained in a coffin-like shell, is discharged by the compressed air, and, striking the vessel, is exploded by a percussion shell, shattering the ship to pieces.

The most prominent points of difference between these two engines are these: The Lay, having its motor aboard, and being connected only by a wire, cannot be brought back after having been started. Ericsson's motive power being aboard it can be brought back if the pipe holds out. The Lay floats within a few feet of the surface, and necessarily meets the iron plating when it attacks, thus finding greater resistance than the Ericsson, which is submerged over fifteen feet, where it finds a thinner plating, if any at all, and gains, besides, the great resistance of the water in helping to do the work of destruction. Several experiments with these engines do not always bring practical success. The action of the tides is one of the most insuperable of the difficulties encountered, and if these machines overcome this they will be successful in all respects. They cost from $2,000 to $9,000 apiece, and are loaded with giant powder, dualine, or nitro-glycerine, and whether they do their work or not the explosion demolishes and makes them useless for further trial. The other machine referred to above is the torpedo-boat, built by Admiral Porter, and launched the other day at the navy-yard. The boat floats above the surface, has a crew, and carries one or more guns. She is provided with an iron ram, at the end of which is a boom, to which is attached a torpedo. The object is to run this float up under the enemy's guns, when the collision will explode the bomb and destroy the vessel attacked. But in the meantime what is to prevent the destruction of the torpedo? She must secure a momentum to bring the collision about, and when it has taken place, she will be over it and destroyed as well as the ship it was attempted to destroy. This affair is not received with favor, and will not be likely to amount to much.

Mme. De Stael's Affection for Her Father.

From her earliest years until his death her for her father was almost idolatrous; like the maternal love of Mme. De Sevigne, it is almost unique in domestic annals. "How to the wonderful penetration of my father," she says, "whatever candor my character possesses. He unmasked all false pretenses, and from him I acquired the habit of believing that people saw straight into my heart." He was to her the model of all that was great and good—a man endued with all the virtues of an ideal Roman. So absorbing was her affection that she was jealous even of her mother, and her mother was jealous of her. There is a very good story told by Mme. Necker Saussure, in her introduction to the collected works of Mme. De Stael, which, as illustrating her filial love and certain vainglorious traits of character, is worth rereading. On the occasion of a certain visit which the narrator paid to the Neckers, at Coppet, the carriage that had been sent to convey her from Geneva was overturned. Upon hearing of this accident, Mme. De Stael was agitated by the wildest terror, not, as it may be imagined, on account of her guest's narrow escape from injury, but from a possible contingency which the accident suggested to her mind. "Ah, heaven!" she exclaimed, "it might have been my father!" She ran to the bell, rang it furiously, and in a voice trembling with agitation ordered that the coachman should be instantly sent for. In a few moments the offender stood before her. Her question was so odd, and her manner so excited, that he could not find a reply. "Have you heard that I am a woman of genius?" she repeated, yet more loud and angrily. The servant, more confused than ever, was still silent. "Well, then, *I am* a woman of genius!" she said, hotly; "of great genius, of prodigious genius! And I tell you that all the genius I possess shall be excited to secure your rotting all your days in a dungeon, if ever you overturn my father." When her agitation was over her friends rallied her upon this curious speech, but she failed to see the absurd side of it. "What had I to threaten him with except my poor genius?" she answered, naively.

The only injuries she could not forgive were those offered to her father; she could never endure to think that he was growing old, and a mere hint of such a thing would drive her into a fury. When he was dead every old man she saw recalled him to her memory, and to watch over the comforts and alleviate the sufferings of age was her greatest pleasure. She believed that her soul communicated with his in prayer, and whatever piece of good fortune befell her she would say, "My father has obtained it for me."—*Temple Bar.*

A Strange Country.

The tract of country known as the Slate Range Valley is probably one of the most curious that Southern California can boast of. It is there the immense deposits of borax were discovered something like a year ago, and, at the time, the whole lower or central portion of the basin was covered with a white deposit, breaking away in some places in large soda reefs; in others, resembling the waves of the ocean, and in still others stretching out for miles in one unbroken level, from which the sun reflected its rays with a glare almost unendurable. But one of the most singular features in connection with this section was the absence of rain or moisture; the days were sunny and hot, the nights without dew, and generally warm. For months at a time, it is said, by those who claim to know, there has been no rain there, until some three months since the spell was broken. Suddenly, and with scarcely any warning, rain commenced to fall, and for thirty hours it came down steadily but unceasingly, unaccompanied by wind, but yet a thorough drenching rain. For two or three days it remained pleasant, when suddenly a water spout was seen winding its way through the valley. It came in a zigzag course across the upper end of the lake, striding the range of hills on the east side and coursing rapidly along them. The canons and gorges were soon filled with water, which poured from them in fearful volume and spread itself out upon the bottom. In a short time it was over, and denizens of the locality now look for another dry season of five years. The borax company now in operation there are said to be doing well, and another set of works on a small scale will probably go in within a short time. Thirty-five hundred pounds of the refined article were recently shipped to San Francisco, and ten tons of crude material.—*Los Angeles Express.*

A MORMON ROMANCE.

Mrs. John Young's Visit to the Home of Her Girlhood--The Story of Her Marriage.

From the Cecil (Md.) Whig.

Last week Mr. John Young, youngest son of Brigham Young, the High Priest of Mormonism, and wife visited Elkton. Mrs. Young, some seven years ago, when she was Miss Lizzie Canfield, lived in Elkton. A very pretty, cultivated girl was she in those days, and stood in the millinery store of Mrs. Brown. Miss Lizzie Canfield was a second cousin of young Brigham, her mother and old Patriarch Brigham Young's first wife being first cousins. Miss Lizzie's parents resided in Philadelphia. What acquaintance existed between the young folks of the Young family of Salt Lake and the Canfields we do not know; but Miss Lizzie, after leaving Elkton, started on a trip, accompanied only by a younger sister, to visit the Youngs of Mormon notoriety, and also for the purpose of marrying John. This was a deliberate undertaking, which required no little nerve for a young, well-educated, accomplished Philadelphian-bred lady, but Miss Lizzie was equal to the adventure. Now, this undertaking will appear the more risky and formidable when we take into account that John Young had already two wives. What immediate family arrangement took place we are not advised, but the two first wives had to be discarded to satisfy the fastidiousness of the coming woman. One of the two, the first, we believe, was divorced, and the second was discarded, turned away with the arrival, or previous to it, of the young queen.

Some four years ago or thereabout, it will be remembered that matters at Washington assumed a threatening aspect for the Latter-Day Saints, and the Salt Lake Prophets sent a delegation of their picked women to the Capital to make an impression at the seat of Government favorable to the institution of Mormonism. Mrs. John Young, the subject of our narrative, composed one of the delegation. It was noticed that when the Mormon ladies held a certain reception or audience at which Mrs. Creswell was present the handsome wife of the youngest son of the Prophet feigned sickness, or at least did not appear. Mrs. C., however, chanced to meet her afterward, and seemed to have an impression that she had met her somewhere before. When Mrs. Creswell returned to Elkton she was reminded that the wife of John Young was the former Miss Canfield who used to trim and sell bonnets in Elkton, and the young wife's reluctance to meet her at the Capital was explained.

Some time ago two Elkton ladies were going to Philadelphia in the cars, and in the seat in front of them two gentlemen were seated, who were talking about Salt Lake. One of them asked the gentlemen if they knew Mr. Young and his wife. They replied they did, and would deliver the lady's card to Mrs. Young when they reached Salt Lake. Mr. and Mrs. Young were on a voyage to Europe. His wife came from Salt Lake East with her three children to meet him on his arrival, staying at her mother's till he landed. The card which her Elkton friend had sent all the way to Salt Lake to her had been running in her mind all these months, and it gave her real joy to think that her memory had not been banished, and that she was still remembered by one at least in the little town where her young heart had won its first and lightful dreams of romance which developed in such fearful danger; so when her lord returned to New York from across the sea, she had her heart fixed on coming to Elkton and bringing him along; and on Wednesday evening of last week the lady who had sent the card to Mrs. Young at Salt Lake received a message at the Howard House that a lady requested to see her. She immediately repaired thither, and in the parlor the two ladies met face to face. Time had wrought great changes in both, and they stood recarding, but not recognizing, each other. The wife of the young Prophet was the first to speak. "Is this Mrs. ——" "Yes. I am Mrs. Young —Lizzie Canfield when we were younger." All reserve was at an end, and the two friends, whom time and untoward events had threatened to place an impassable gulf between, rushed into each other's arms.

The Mormon wife and her husband had numerous calls while they remained at the hotel, and she refated the chapter of her life to those who had thus kindly remembered her. She had insisted, and carried her point it seems, on being the sole wife of the man she had braved such danger for; and not satisfied with this, she insisted on a marriage in the States in the old style she had been taught in her girlhood to honor, and "John" had to succumb before she would leave Salt Lake, declaring that she could never face her former friends unless she was married by the ceremony acknowledged by them to be proper. And thus she had heroically attempted to repair the rude shock she felt her moral character had received by entertaining the community of the Mormons and giving herself a sacrifice to the monstrous crime of polygamy.

A Highland Dog-Trainer.

From Good Words.

I remember on one occasion, when Allan was about to leave "the manse," he put his dogs, for my amusement, through some of their drill, as he called it. They were all sleeping round the kitchen-fire, the pups, freed from the girdle, wandering at liberty, when Allan said, "Go out one of you, my children, and let me know if the day is fair or wet." A dog instantly rose, while the others kept their places, and with erect tail went out. Returning, it placed itself by Allan's side, so that he might, by passing his hand along its back, discover whether it was wet or dry. "Go," he again said, "and tell the foolish child" —one of the pups—"who is frolicking outside the house, to come in." Another dog rose, departed, and returned, wagging his tail, and looking up to Allan's face. "Oh! he won't come, won't he? Then go and bring him in, and, if necessary, by force." The dog again departed, but this time carried the yelping pup in his mouth, and laid it at Allan's feet. "Now, my dear children, let us begone," said Allan, rising as if to proceed on his journey. But at this moment two terriers began to fight,—though it seemed a mimic battle,—while an old, sagacious-looking collie never moved from his comfortable place beside the fire. To understand this scene, though, you must know that Allan had taken office as the excellent Sheriff of the district, because of his having refused him some responsible situation on his property, and, to avenge himself, had trained his dogs to act the drama which was now in progress. Addressing the apparently sleeping dog, whom he called "the Sheriff," he said, "There you lie, you lazy dog! enjoying yourself when the laws are breaking by unseemly dispute and fights. But what care you, if you rot your master's dues? Shame upon you, Sheriff! It seems I must teach you your duty, therefore up this moment, sir,—or I'll bring this staff down on your head,—and make these wicked dogs keep the peace!" In an instant "the Sheriff" rose, and separated the combatants. It was thus, that, when any one offended Allan past all possibility of forgiveness, he immediately trained one of the dogs to illustrate his character, and taught it lessons by which in every house he could turn his supposed enemy into ridicule.

A Cravat Story.

The English are particular about cravats. It is the rule that no one can be admitted to any part of Her Majesty's Opera-House except in full dress, which would rigidly imply a white cravat, though I am not absolutely certain that black ties are excluded. But any speck of color on a man is as strictly prohibited as a bonnet on a lady's head would be. A French gentleman once presented himself at the pit entrance. His dress coat and black trowsers and waistcoat said *gants de Suarre frais* were all *en regle*, but his embroidered cravat showed a minute flower of some color. "Can't come in, sir." "Why not?" "Not in full dress." Mr. Gaul let off some mild ejaculations, and requested to know how and why in was not in full dress. "Colored cravat, sir." The ready-witted Parisian retired to a corner of the lobby, whipped off the offending article, extemporized a white tie with his pocket-handkerchief, and walked in triumphant.

The reader may smile at so much importance being given to a necktie, but the cravat, ever since Brummel, has been an institution, especially in England. There are some queer stories about English cravats. One, which I believe to be literally true, has "Historicus" Harcourt for its hero. I cannot but think Mr. Harcourt (unless he has greatly changed within twelve years) very unjustly qualified as a bore; but, despite his gifts of person and mind, he may very well have been a disagreeable man in certain circles. He was always arrogant, and, as Cantaba say, *bumptious*, and at times boldly unconventional. Early in his career he met with some great moral chill. I forget whether his offers had been rejected by a young lady or a Parliamentary constituency; at any rate he was terribly disgusted with the world, and longed to find something like the boots of Bombastes. At last the idea struck him. He was invited to a soiree at some great lady's where the Queen was expected to appear, and in fact did appear. Harcourt appeared also—in a black tie. London society trembled to its base. *The Morning Post* fulminated an article on the decline of morals and manners as exemplified by the introduction of black cravats into the presence of royalty. Everybody declared Vernon Harcourt "odd," an expression which means a good deal in an Englishman's mouth, and is generally applied to eccentric gentlemen who jump out of the windows after cutting their wives' throats. But there was no de lunatico inquirendo writ issued upon the future Historicus; on the contrary, he had made a hit and become a lion.—*Galaxy for January.*

FRANKING AND THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

Letter from Speaker Blaine.

The Boston *Advertiser* prints the following letter to a gentleman in Boston, not written, however, for publication:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17, 1873.

"MY DEAR SIR: Your note of inquiry is at hand. You are in error in regard to the Post-Office Committee of the House having prepared a bill for the restoration of the franking privilege to members of Congress. The Committee have, I understand, agreed upon a bill providing for some method of supplying stamps for the transmission of public documents which we print in such needless and extravagant profusion. It seems to me the wiser and better way would be to dispense with the documents. I never could see the justice or the propriety of paying from the Public Treasury for the printing of books for gratuitous distribution among a small fraction of the people. The enormous edition of the agricultural report, for instance, though costing so much, only affords 600 copies to each Congressional District, where the total population is 130,000 and the average number of voters 25,000.

"And then while members of Congress cannot be expected to pay the postage on a vast mass of public documents, amounting in the aggregate to several hundred dollars, it is quite safe to say that the persons to whom the documents are addressed would in a large majority of cases decline to take them from the Post-Office if they had themselves to pay the postage. The Government, therefore, not only furnishes the books gratuitously, but pays for the transportation besides in order to induce people to accept them. I think it wise to stop a business of this kind, and thereby save nearly or quite $2,000,000 annually to the public purse.

"As to restoring the franking privilege for the individual correspondence of members, I can only conceive any one desiring it. There would be no possible convenience resulting from the revival that would compensate for the general injustice and odium of the act, especially at this time, when there has been no fair trial of the new system. The personal and official correspondence of any one member is not large enough to be pecuniarily burdensome. Just remember that $300 will pay the postage on 10,000 letters, and then find the Congressman that writes half that number in a single year. We have the cheapest postage, all things considered, of any people in the world, and about the fairest thing I know of is for every citizen, public and private, to pay his own share of it. If I would vote for any possible exception to the rule of uniform and universal payment, it would be in favor of newspaper exchanges and the free circulation of county papers within our bailiwicks. Very sincerely yours, J. G. BLAINE."

ILLINOIS NEWS ITEMS.

It has transpired that Capt. John McKinstry, who died at Mattoon, Feb. 26, 1868, was murdered,—one of the witnesses being unable to longer keep the secret.

—The Alton *Telegraph* says: "At this time last year the ice-houses were nearly full, but, up to the present time this season, not one pound of ice has been harvested."

—The Illinois River still keeps up, and there is still some navigation afloat, but the few thin cakes of ice thus occasionally come down has a tendency to tie up crafts. Such a stage of water at this season of the year has not been known before to the "oldest inhabitant."—*Beardstown Illinoian.*

—The Hennepin *Record* states that a Mr. Birney, of that place, has been for years afflicted with a severe cough, believed by her friends to be the precursor of consumption. Last week, during a severe paroxysm, she threw up a hard substance that proved to be a portion of a knife-blade an inch or more in length. When or how it was introduced into her throat she has no recollection, but from the fact that there has been no return of the coughing spasms, she believes it was the sole cause of her affliction, and that she will entirely recover.

—The long-contested and bitter suit which has been occupying much of the time of our different courts, and taxing the ingenuity and craft of our lawyers for the past year or more, entitled H. W. Dullinger vs. John L. Smith, action of slander, was brought to a sudden and amicable close on Saturday last by a compromise between the parties. The only important feature of the case was the expenditure by the parties of about $1,000 costs, which was distributed among the officers of the Courts and a large portion of the population of St. Joseph Township, who were witnesses in the case.—*Champaign Gazette.*

—Mound City is not pleased with the way the United States Government is running the navy-yard at that place, and the Council of the town has whereased and resolved. Whereas (says the Council), the city leased to the United States the Rawlings' Reservation, to be used for ordinance purposes, said reservation to revert upon failure of the Government to use it for such purposes; and, whereas there has been a failure to so use it, resolved that the Hon. Isaac Clements be instructed to request the United States to return to Mound City the reservation. The point is well taken. The Government should be compelled to live up to the contract or forfeit.—*Cairo Democrat.*

—One-third of the members of the Board of Supervisors [Champaign] have petioned for a special meeting, and, agreeable to the law in such cases made and provided, the County Clerk has issued a call, under which the Supervisors will convene at Urbana, Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock p. m. It is understood that a number of the members of the Board, who have heretofore favored repudiation, have agreed that the opinions of Judges Terry and Somers be submitted to the Attorney-General of the State, and if his decision is to the effect that the bonds are legal, then they will change their votes and help to rescind the act of repudiation. At this writing Dr. Gregory, Regent of the University, and Judge William Phillips, President of the Board of Supervisors, are in Springfield in consultation with the Hon. J. K. Edsall, Attorney-General. They are expected to return to-day.—*Champaign Gazette.*

NEWS ITEMS.

The Taylor's Falls (Minn.) Land Office will probably be removed to Rush City early next season.

—The total number of furnaces in the United States, exclusive of abandoned and projected ones, is 636. The total number of new furnaces finished and put in blast in 1872 was 41; finished and put in blast in 1873, 42; total number of new furnaces put in blast in the last two years, 83.

—Woman suffrage is declining in England. The Liberal party originally supported the movement; but it is found that, so far, the women who have voted on the basis of property qualifications develop into full grown Tories as surely as the pollywog becomes the frog.

—According to the Bristol, Bucks County (Pa.) *Observer*, the arrangements for the establishment of a great iron manufactory in that place are nearly perfected. The Company, chartered in New York, is to have a capital of $1,000,000, with the President's brother, Orville L. Grant, at its head.

—The Salt Lake *Tribune* of the 17th contains an account of an attempt made to rob Col. S. F. Nuckolls, near the residence of Brigham Young. Nuckolls is reported as somewhat distinguished by a slung-shot blow. He is very well known in the Territories. He used a revolver in defense.

—The action of the Winona & St. Peter Railroad Company, in disposing of its elevators and cutting locose from everything but the business it was chartered to carry on, is a reform that will do more to quiet public complaint than any other change in its power to have made. The people are everywhere and naturally jealous of incorporated companies controlling not only the carriage but purchase of their surplus products.—*St. Paul Pioneer.*

—If a farmer wishes to ship a bushel of corn from Omaha to Reno, he must pay through currency rates to San Francisco and gold rates back, before his freight is discharged. There is no good reason why the stage lines of Nevada and Eastern California should not have their supplies from this country. The discrimination is the worst form of a high tariff for the protection of California barley, and the carrying trade of the Central Pacific Road.—*Omaha Republican.*

—The salary of the New York City Judges (Supreme Court) is $17,500 a year; that of the Judges of Appeals is $7,000; that of Supreme Court Judges in country districts is $7,200; that of our Superior Court Judges is $6,000; that of the Erie County Judge is $5,000. None of these officers are too well paid, except, possibly, the first-named. But the salary of the Hon. N. K. Hall, after twenty years' service as United States Circuit Judge, is only $4,000, or $1,000 less than Erie County pays her local Judge!—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

How They Switch Trains in England.

A correspondent of an Eastern paper gives the following account of how railroad trains are switched, or "shunted," in England:

"At 230 we steamed away north by the collieries, thick as far as the eye could reach, stopped a short time at Wigan, the scene of the fearful railroad disaster, saw where the car jumped on the roof of the furnace, killing those in it and the workmen below. The Coroner's jury decided the cause of the accident to be 'because the train left the metals,' as they say for rails. They call switching 'shunting;' the switchman here sits in a large glass house, built up 10 feet above the track; rods run to all the switches within two miles, and are worked in this room by levers, which work like the levers for playing church-chimes. The switches are always closed, so that the straight line is always right, unless the man's hand is on the lever which holds the points and throws the train on the other track. These switches answer only for going in one direction, and it is impossible for them to be misplaced except by design. They are in use all over Europe, and I think for safety they are more reliable than those in use in America. A telegraph and signal-bell in the switchman's room tell him the position of all trains within his jurisdiction."

A Belle and Her Dog.

From a Washington letter.

One of the belles of the city takes a promenade on the avenue every afternoon with her pet dog, who is very large. The dog wears a collar, the chain of which is attached to the girl's chatelaine. Of course the dog has the same propensities that other dogs have, of pursuing an uneven course on the street, and, as he is the strongest, the chain attachment causes the young lady to diverge from pursuing the even tenor of her way, and to be dragged hither and thither in a most undignified manner. It is a case of the tail wagging the dog.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

2 PARK-ROW—SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS AND single rooms, with board, at panic prices.

100 THIRD-AV., NEAR HARRISON-ST.—BRICK house; first-class board, $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano.

506 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISH-ed front room, suitable for gentleman and wife; also pleasant double and single rooms, with board. References required.

PRAIRIE-AV.—A SINGLE PARTY WANTING THE comforts of home in an eligible locality, may address P 30, Tribune office.

West Side.

1551 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. SINGLE rooms, with board, $6; with firs, $8 to $13 for two. Day board, $4.

157 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FRONT ROOM and bedroom for two gentlemen, with board.

211 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE YOUNG and one middle-aged gentleman can be accommodated with rooms and board, on reasonable terms; also a few day boarders.

460 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—THREE FURnished rooms to rent, with board, single or en suite; private family.

North Side.

151 NORTH STATE-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS with board; also day board.

Hotels.

ATLANTIC HOTEL, CORNER VAN BUREN AND Sherman-sts., centrally located—A few permanent and day boarders accommodated at moderate rates. First-class in every respect.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL, CORNER CLARK AND Lake-sts., can accommodate families and single gentlemen with single and suites of rooms, and first-class board, on very reasonable rates; table board, $3; transient, $2 per day. S. H. GILL, Manager.

WHEELER HOUSE, CORNER DEARBORN AND Jackson-sts.—Board, $5 per week; transient board, $1 per day; meals, 50 cents; lodgings, 50 cents.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY TWO YOUNG MEN IN PRIVATE family, where first-class accommodations are wanted; location to be West Madison, Monroe, or Jackson-sts., east of Aberdeen. Address T 68, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AGENTS—SEND FOR AGENTS' GUIDE, A monthly, 25 cents a year, 5 cents a number; gives thousands of full names and addresses of those who want agents, description of goods, etc.; agents can choose kind of goods and compare offers in same business; they cannot afford to be without it. JAMES T. SCOTT, proprietor, 143 State-st., Chicago.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts adjusted. All work guaranteeing an expert solicited by WEBB, accountant, 145 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to L. GELDER, 51 Clark-st., Room 5, 2d floor.

TO ATTORNEYS—AN EXPERIENCED LAWYER, who will influence the legal business of a large circle of relatives and friends in Chicago, with extended personal and business acquaintance in Central and Southern Illinois, wishes a partnership connection to an established law firm of Chicago; best of references given and interview desired. Address LAWYER, Tribune office.

THE HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing, by JONAS & DRIELSMA, 207 South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

TAKE NOTICE—THAT WILLIAM ESTON, MY former bookkeeper, is out of my employment, and I caution all persons not to pay him any money on my account. JOHN A. LOMAX.

WANTED—A FLOUR AND GRIST MILL, WATER power preferred, for which I will exchange good Chicago property, unencumbered, and cash. Address V 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GENTLEMAN AS roommate; gambler preferred. Address S 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—TICKET TO NEW ORLEANS VIA I. C. R. R. Call on H. NADEAU & CO., North Clark and Water-sts.

WANTED—ANY KIND OF WRITING, BY A PRACtical reader, who is experienced in keeping and closing sets of books; adjusting, and up accounts, etc. Writes a good business hand. Best of references. Address W 71, Tribune Office.

WANTED—A PEDDLING LICENSE. APPLY TO J. TAYLOR, 121 Madison-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD INVESTMENT—OWING TO A CHANGE. I offer for sale a well-established cash grocery business, located on one of the best corners in the West Division. Trade large, and increasing for the past three years, and during that time it has cleared from $200 to $250 a month, which I can prove to any experts in the business. Capital required about $3,000 cash. Address G. H. S., 63 Lake-st.

A BUTCHER SHOP AND FIXTURES FOR SALE, At on the West Side, cheap for cash if taken before the 1st of January. Address Carrier No. 23.

FOR SALE—A BUTCHER SHOP, CHEAP FOR cash, on account of trouble in the family. Inquire at 103 Twenty-second-st.

GROCERY STORE, BEST STAND ON SOUTH Side, for real estate, time and cash; also Chicago Carbonated Soda-Works; first-class business, extensive building, and good trade; will be closed out by Jas. L. SIDNEY W. SEA, 137 Clark-st.

HARDWARE STOCK OF ABOUT $7,000, AT Dwight, Ill., for sale at a bargain, to close out assignment. Will exchange for Chicago property. This is a chance not often offered. Apply at Dwight, or 175 and 177 Lake-st., Chicago, to C. W. BELDEN, Assignee.

LONG ESTABLISHED HARDWARE AND STOVE business, centrally located, for sale. Stock about $5,000. Address HARDWARE, care of Cook, Coburn & Co.

NEWS DEPOT, CONFECTIONERY, AND NOTION store for sale cheap, in a good location. Inquire at 476 Milwaukee-av. A. JOHNSON.

WANTED—$10,000 OR $20,000 CAPITAL IN AN old-established manufacturing business in Peoria, Ill. The manufactory has an excellent reputation, and is making money. A client or active partner with capital is welcomed, although an active one is preferred. Address Look-Box 324, Peoria, Ill.

$500 WILL BUY ONE-HALF INTEREST IN $3,000 cash business; paying $50 clear every month. No. 120 Lasalle-st., Room 2.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—TWO PURCHASE-MONEY NOTES, $1,250 and $4,000, falling due quite soon; bearing interest 18 per cent. STORRS & WARE, 91 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and other saleable securities at Lassen's Private Loan Office, 159 Clark-st., up-stairs, second floor.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 139 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

TO LOAN $2,000, AT 10 AND 12 PER CENT UNTIL 1 June, on good bonds or stocks. Principal's address, with full particulars, O 22, Tribune office.

TO LOAN $1,500 IN SMALL AMOUNTS FOR short time. GEORGE D. PEASE, 90 Clark-st., Room 3.

WANTED—$2,000 TO $5,000, THREE MONTHS OR longer, by a responsible party with purchase-money notes and trust deed security. Principals only need address O 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—$4,000 FOR TWO YEARS; WILL give 8 per cent per annum, and give first-class real estate security. Address O 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—$2,000 FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS ON unincumbered Hyde Park property worth $15,000; unimproved. S 22, Tribune office.

$10,000 SECURITIES, funds in hand. A. S. PALMER, Jr., Rooms 18 and 19, 94 Washington-st.

$10,000 FIRST MORTGAGE (PURCHASE money) real estate loans, three years to run, as same to suit, for sale by NICHOLS & FITCH, 115 Dearborn-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

BUY A SINGER MACHINE FOR A CHRISTMAS present. Office of the old established Singer office, 155 South Halsted-st. Terms easy. Office open evenings.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND DOUBLE CYLinder matching and covering machine. Inquire of T. W. HARVEY & CO., corner Morgan and Twenty-second-sts.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—29 LOTS IN THE DISTRICT BOUNDed by State, Halsted, Twenty-sixth, and Thirty-ninth-sts. Five years' time, 8 per cent. Apply to the owner, ALBERT CRANE, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—FOR ABOUT HALF ITS CASH VALue, and three years' time for a like half of purchase money, very fine residence lots near Lake Shore Drive and south of Lincoln Park. V 11, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GOOD REAL ESTATE, OR EXchange for personal property; Every week preferred. Inquire of W. CASPERS, 418 Butterfield-st.

FOR SALE—16 FEET NORTHWEST CORNER WAb

THE UNEMPLOYED.

(Continued from the First Page.)

ald, and hundreds and thousands of sick and disabled people to take care of, going into the business enterprises of the country? I have as will recall that. I am sure he does not mean to adhere to it.

Mr. Hoffman—I don't mean to adhere to it, because I never uttered any such thing.

THEY WILL TRY TO MEET THE WANT.

Mr. Dexter—I understood him to take that position. On the other question the Aldermen have hit it: "Can you meet the want?" I say we will try to do it to the extent of our funds. These Directors have comfortable homes. We do not get our living by doing this business. We claim to be men of some substance, and are not politicians; and what in God's name do you suppose we are here about? Are we here to impose upon and rob the poor? Are you going to urge the poor to attack our houses and break our windows because we have worked for them for the past fifteen years? I thank God that we have been able to do it. Get your committees together, and if there are any abuses we will have them out of the way. Let us go to our homes and get up in the morning, and, like good and true men, work for the interests and honor of our great city. [Applause.]

Ald. Moore (rising and putting on his hat)—We have listened to the talk and nonsense as long as necessary. Let us go home.

MR. M'AULIFF.

Mr. McAuliff (facing Mayor Colvin)—Mr. Mayor, we want labor. There is no spirit of Communism about us; there is not a particle in my heart, at least. The gentlemen of the Relief and Aid Association seem to have made a very fair statement as regards their ability to meet the necessities of the people, so far as giving them food, clothing, coal, etc., is concerned. We hope to carry to the hungry men of our brotherhood, from you and the Aldermen something about furnishing work for them. We want labor most. If we have labor there will be no necessity for coming to this society to draw upon its funds. Cannot the ruins of the Court-House be removed and work furnished us?

THE COURT-HOUSE RUINS.

Mayor Colvin—In my judgment it can be done, but there are a good many who doubt the propriety of removing the debris. Their reasons for so thinking are, that the streets on the north, west, and south sides of the Court-House are to be raised, and the material upon the block will be needed to fill them; that, if taken off now, it would be necessary to bring it, or something else, back for the purpose. It struck me as a matter for the Council to consider; I am confident that whatever we can do, all are willing to do. I am very much gratified that the Relief and Aid Society is able to take care of, to feed, to clothe, and keep warm the wives and children of the men who cannot get work. It strikes me it ought to satisfy every one here, and that the Workingmen's Committee, returning to their friends and telling them of the promise of the Society to do the best for them, having plenty of means, could not say anything better to them.

GENERAL CONVERSATION.

Ald. McGrath stated that he understood the West Side Rolling-Mills would be open in a short time.

Mr. Hammond asked Mr. Truesdell if he did not investigate all cases which were called to his attention by letter.

Mr. Truesdell replied that a very large number of applications came through the mail. It mattered not who they were from, all were investigated.

Mr. Hammond said letters were delivered three or four times a day, and there was little necessity for people living at a distance to come to the office of the Society, as applications by letter were immediately attended to.

Ald. Spaulding (addressing Mr. Truesdell)—So far as you know, have there been any applications by Mr. Hoffman, or his representatives, for relief from the Society?

Mr. Truesdell—Not that I know of by name.

MR. HOFFMAN RACKS WATTER.

Mr. Hoffman—I presume I can answer that for myself. I have made several applications or sent my name, and do not know of a single case where the parties did not get relief. Mr. Truesdell, I have no doubt, has done his duty in every respect. I am satisfied from what I have heard this evening, and am glad of it, that the Society is willing to have an investigation of its affairs made. Charges and rumors have been floating around the city among all classes of the community—and the rich and the poor, and the different nationalities—that this fund is not here; that it has been misused; that it has been misapplied; and when I said so, I but uttered the belief of a great many people. I cannot say whether it is true or not; I do not know that you have the money—I know nothing about it, and give you credit for not fearing an investigation.

CRIME AND INVESTIGATE.

Mr. Dexter—Will you come down in the morning, and go with Mr. King and myself and see where the money is, and go back and tell your people that you are satisfied on that point? Although you state it is not your business to investigate the affairs of the Relief and Aid Society, you were reported in THE TRIBUNE as having said that the Society did not have the money. Were you correctly reported.

Mr. Hoffman—Yes.

Mr. Dexter—Now, as an honest man, when we offer to show you where every dollar of it is, you will not decline to come and be satisfied? and will you be as frank with your people, and go back and tell them the result of your examination?

Mr. Hoffman—Yes; I never told those people about the Relief and Aid Society. I never made the charge against the Society to them. It was only at the meeting of the Committees in the private office of the City Clerk that the subject was talked of. I made no such declarations before the people.

Mr. Dexter—Will not you admit this? It's a pretty serious charge. These men are not accidents, except perhaps myself. They are some of the oldest and best-known citizens in Chicago. Do not you think that before a man should cause that sort of a charge, he ought to know something was really wrong before he said anything?

Owing to the interference of Mr. Conch-shell Reynolds, who interrupted Mr. Hoffman, the latter's reply was not heard.

Ald. Moore—It seems to me everything that can be accomplished has been accomplished, and I move we adjourn.

MR. KING.

The President—Before I put the motion, I wish to say one word. This fund is in my custody, and if any gentleman believes that I have not got the money, I will be glad if he will call at my office, that I may take him to the banks that are supposed to have the money, and see if it is there or not. The money can be laid down on this table in thirty minutes. We have passed through a remarkable crisis during the last sixty days, but the Relief and Aid Society has still a dollar tied up; it has not a dollar that cannot be drawn by sight check. We have handled $4,500,000, and the vouchers are in this vault. Whatever we have left is in three banks, and we can check it out in ten minutes. That is the condition of the funds of the Society. I trust that those gentlemen who are here representing the Council, and those who represent the workingmen's unions will report to Mr. Trusdell any cases of suffering that come under their notice, and I assure them, if persons are needy, we will plead ourselves to relieve their wants.

The meeting then adjourned.

ADDRESS OF THE COMMITTEE

To the Workingmen of Chicago:

BROTHER WORKERS: We have to report to the Mayor and Common Council will, on Monday evening, Dec. 29, take into consideration the matter of giving employment to the public works. We expect that very favorable action will be taken, and hope for work for a great number of the unemployed. We were invited by the Mayor and Relief and Aid Society to meet them at the office of the Relief and Aid Association, and discuss the question of Relief. The association represented themselves as disposed to act liberally and consistently in all worthy cases.

We would recommend you to keep good order, and think calmly and wisely of the past, present, and future. We resign as your Committee, thanking you for the honor you conferred upon us.

THE REMEDY OF THE COMMUNISTS.

The following are understood to be the demands of some of the leaders of the working men, and a rough draft of a manifesto to be issued by them:

The Relief and Aid Society must either turn over the relief fund to the city and county authorities, or the Managing Board of the Relief and Aid Society must consist of one-third Americans and two-thirds Irish, Germans, and Scandinavians.

The public schools, bridges, and the conduit on Fullerton avenue to be undertaken by the Board of Public Works or by contractors immediately. Who would dare to enjoin the city for doing its own work?

Legal help for those who are in danger of losing their homesteads by land-sharks and greedy landgrabbers the Mayor to designate a lawyer to devote an hour or two hours a day for the purpose of legal advice, &c., to the owners of lots who owe installments they cannot at present pay. Legal expenses to be paid out of contingent fund. It would last a month or two, and might cost $200 or more.

Committees should be appointed to visit the different shops and manufactories now idle, for the purpose of arranging the opening of the same at a rate of wages satisfactory to the bosses and the workingmen.

The movement is gathering strength, and may reach the climax, that were not even touched before the call of the mass meeting.

The leaders are enthusiastic, while the mass of the followers are not paupers, in fact they have never felt actual starvation or even poverty, but they are afraid of losing what they have got and of being delivered to the tender mercies of a relief and aid society, whose managers are strangers in feeling and sympathy to them, and understand nothing more than a reorganization of the relief business of the city and county and the fulfillment of the promises of the last general election that public improvements should be pushed all over the city. The fact must be made to realize that the city authorities could be stopped or prevented by anybody from commencing and finishing public works without advertising for bids from contractors and letting them to the lowest responsible bidders.

OUTSIDE COMMENTS.

THE NEW YORK EVENING POST.

The public cannot fail to note the movements of the workingmen, for those who call themselves such, in Chicago and Cincinnati. In Chicago the reasonableness of their complaint that labor is scarce is offset by the unreasonableness of their demand that the city shall furnish them work to do or lend its credit to support their families; and in Cincinnati they take the ridiculous position of striking for higher wages, the City Government having provided many of them with work on the City improvements at $1.25 per day, which they consider inadequate.

That the panic has caused much more than the usual idleness and suffering among the laboring classes there is no doubt, and the efforts of all who have the power should be to alleviate the suffering by every proper means. But the laboring man should bear in mind that during the last few years their wages have increased considerably in proportion to those of other classes; while the service of the trained and educated class is held at very little higher value than it was few years ago, unskilled hand-labor has advanced enormously in proportion. They should also bear in mind that the demand must regulate the price in labor as in every other valuable consideration, and where there has been an extravagant advance in wages, there must be a fall in accordance with the limited demand.

The laborers make another great mistake in asking the Government, municipal or State, to furnish them with jobs. But for this they are not so much to blame; they have been taught by their employers, the manufacturing, mining, and commercial corporations, that the Government is a paternal institution, whose functions are not simply to regulate and control, but also to provide the means of support and of acquiring wealth. The laborers are logical if not reasonable in asserting that if the Government gives bounties to the coal-miners, the salt manufacturers, the cotton-mills, and the railroad companies, it may also give something to the laborers. The utter impossibility of carrying this system to its conclusion is apparent at once, and hard as it is upon the laborer, it must cease here. The surest way to relief is to change the system by which Congress have given bounties until it has brought the country to the brink of pauperism, and the best thing for the laborers to do is to combine against the legislation which is intended to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. Employment from a municipal government is only defensible where the suffering among the poor is so great as to justify relief from the public treasury. In such cases the able-bodied should be made to work at fair wages rather than be fed in idleness.

THE COLUMBUS JOURNAL.

The workmen who are processionizing in Cincinnati for work from the city, higher wages, and eight hours a day, have added to the pomp and circumstance of the occasion, each time of marching, by employing brass bands. The lands the *Enquirer* to remark:

"If the laboring men of the city are actually in want, they should learn to dispense with brass bands. Music is a luxury."

If we find any more such paragraphs in the *Enquirer*, we shall be obliged to put the young men down as bloated capitalists, who have no sympathy with Labor (with a capital L). The *Enquirer* should know that Rossa and all the other foreign Internationals with unpronounceable names, who have been imported at great expense for the express purpose of starving and demanding bread, and higher wages for men out of employment, and eight hours a day, and so forth, cannot be expected to do the starving business with proper eclat unaccompanied by first-class music. A common, ordinary American mechanic may be able to put up with a plain starving and a few speeches, or at most a fife and drum; but these foreign gentlemen have come a great distance, in order to volunteer in this business, and we must see that the guard turns out, and they be received with all the honors.

Demand of the New York Workingmen for Employment from the City.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Copies of the following document were presented to-day to the Mayor, Comptroller, and heads of the Departments of Parks, Public Works, and Docks, by George Blair, Chairman of the Committee of Safety, appointed at the Workingmen's mass meeting held at Cooper Institute Dec. 11, to look after the interests of the laboring classes of the city:

NEW YORK, Dec. 26, 1873.

SIR: In the name of the Committee we demand work and pay for the people in the different villages in this city, their idleness and consequent poverty having been brought about by the Government sanctioning, without our consent, speculation in our circulating medium. We also demand that work be furnished direct from the city authorities, all contracts being emphatically abrogated. We request a speedy answer to our demands. Respectfully,

(Signed) T. A. PALMER, English Secretary,
GEORGE BUCK, German Secretary.

The officials to whom the document was addressed said they would take speedy action in the matter.

The Committee of Safety has appointed a Committee of Organization to co-operate with the German ward organizations, and arrange for mass meetings in each ward. The object of these meetings is to organize the laboring classes for co-operation with the Grange movement in the West.

CASUALTIES.

Eighteen Persons Drowned by the Sinking of an English River Steamer.

Capt. Surmont, of the Ville Du Havre, Defends the Action of His Officers and Crew.

A Day's Record of Minor Casualties.

Thirty or Forty Persons Drowned by the Sinking of a Steamer.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—At 5 o'clock this morning the steamer Gipsy Queen, belonging to the River Tyne Improvement Commissioners, struck the wreck of a sunken lighter, and went to the bottom in five minutes. There were between fifty and sixty workmen on board of the boat at the time of the disaster, and twenty of them were rescued, but the remainder, thirty or forty men, were drowned.

LONDON, Dec. 27—6 a. m.—The latest reports reduce the number of lives lost by the steamboat disaster on the Tyne to eighteen.

Sad Case of Drowning in Coldwater (Mich.) Lake.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLDWATER, Mich., Dec. 26.—Wesley Sherman, aged 18 or 19 years, while skating, about nightfall yesterday on Coldwater Lake, adjoining the city limits, broke through the ice, and, after holding on to the edge for nearly an hour, became exhausted, and sank under the ice and was drowned. He broke in only some four or five rods from shore, and during all this time five persons stood on the shore, so frightened, or something else, that no assistance was given him more than to push towards him a few rails and pieces of boards, none of which reached him. He was a student in the High School, and gave indications of great promise. His body was recovered this morning.

Capt. Surmont, of the Ville du Havre, Indignantly Denies the Statement of Capt. Robertson, of the Loch Earn.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The London *Telegraph* of the 13th has a letter from Capt. Surmont, of the steamer Ville du Havre, denying in toto the assertions against himself and his sailors of cowardice and neglect of the passengers' safety on the occasion of the disaster, and making counter-charges as follows: Capt. Robertson states, according to you, that the Ville du Havre is alone responsible for the disaster which befell her. When speaking in my report of the respective movements of the two vessels, I had guarded a reserve which every man of honorable feeling will appreciate; but if, indeed, Capt. Robertson dared to solve so peremptorily in his own favor this question so grave, and among all so obscure (death having snatched away the greatest part of the witnesses, and especially the principal, one of the officer of the watch, at the moment of the collision), I shall repeat them without fear of contradiction from any one skilled in such matters, that the Captain of the Loch Earn, sailing close hauled, could by a single turn of the wheel have gone to windward and so prevented the catastrophe; that he could have done so up to the very minute of the collision, at the very last moment even, and that he did not do so. I should say, above all, that, according to the testimony of the survivors of the Ville du Havre, the lights of the Loch Earn were, for some reason or other, not visible from my ship,—either because they were not in their places, or because, as frequently happens after a long night, the wicks of the lamps may have been allowed to burn down.

Burned to Death.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 26.—On Tuesday evening, Mrs. Dennis Wolverton, of Grand Blanc, while busy preparing for the expected Christmas visit of her children, accidently set her dress on fire and was burned to death. She was aged 59 years.

Christmas Casualties at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 26.—The second floor of a house of ill-fame, on Carroll street, gave way last night, precipitating the inmates to the basement. Jennie Griffin was killed, and several others were injured.

An alarm of fire, last night, caused a panic in Keller's Hall, Genesee street, and, in their haste to escape from the building, several persons jumped from the windows of the second story and were seriously injured.

Chinese Method of Raising Money for Repairing Temples.

Mr. W. Simpson, in a paper on "Chinese Architecture," read before one of the English societies, describes as follows the Chinese method of raising money for the building or repairing of temples:

"In the streets of Pekin I one day found a man in a sort of wooden sentry-box; large nails had been driven into it, so that their points projected through. He was leaning against the sides, and the only rest he had was from sitting on a board within. He was a monk, and never seemed to sleep, for he had a string, with which he night and day sounded a large, sonorous bell every few minutes, as a sort of advertisement of his purpose. This was, that the benevolent should come forward with money; each nail represented a sum. When any one paid that sum his name was stuck up on a bit of paper, and the nail was pulled out, making it more comfortable for the hermit within. All the nails represented the necessary amount for the repair of a temple which was close behind. This is a common proceeding for raising the wind for such purposes. I was told this monk has been two years shut up, and that he would likely be another year before he got out of his cocoon of nails."

EX-TREASURER GAGE.

Proceedings of the State's Attorney.

The Case to Be Presented to the Grand Jury.

Formal Demand of Treasurer O'Hara for the Deficit.

Arguments Which Will Be Used in Mr. Gage's Defense.

Under the Amended Law He Is Not Guilty of Perjury.

Reasons Why It Was Well the Money Was Kept in Banks.

It having been understood yesterday that the preliminary steps were taking toward bringing before the attention of the Grand Jury the defalcation of Mr. David A. Gage, a reporter called upon State's Attorney Reed and interviewed him on the subject, as follows:

MR. REED'S ADVICE TO O'HARA.

Reporter—I understand that Mr. O'Hara is about to make a demand pro forma upon Mr. Gage for the deficit in the Treasury.

Mr. Reed—I have directed him to do so. Yes, sir, he will make that demand.

Reporter—In what way?

Mr. Reed—I have directed him to do it in writing, to preserve the evidence. He could do it verbally, if he chose.

Reporter—And if Mr. Gage fails to make good the money?

Mr. Reed—I shall bring the matter under the notice of the Grand Jury.

METHOD OF PROCEEDING.

Reporter—How will you proceed?

Mr. Reed—In two ways: under the statute and under the charter.

Reporter—Which will be the easier method?

Mr. Reed—By the statute, undoubtedly. That makes the case very simple indeed. The failure of any official to return to the authorities the moneys intrusted to him renders him liable to a Penitentiary sentence of from one to ten years. Hero is Gross' Statutes of 1871, page 179, Sec. 26:

If any officer or person who now is or hereafter may be authorized by law to collect, disburse, receive, or safely keep any money of the revenue or revenues, belonging to this State, or to the school fund of this State, to the school fund of any county or township, to any county in this State, to any canal, turnpike, or railroad fund of this State, or any county thereof, or to any fund for the improvement of any public road, river, creek, or other water-course, bordering on or within this State, or to any other fund, now in being, or hereafter to be established by law for public purposes, and who shall fail or refuse to pay over all moneys, warrants, bills, notes, and orders which any such officer or person shall receive for disbursement, and has not disbursed, or shall collect, or shall receive, or for shall receive for safe keeping, belonging to this State, or to any county of this State, or to any such fund as aforesaid, when such officer or person shall be thereto required by law, and demand duly made by the successor or successors of such officer or person in office, or by the officer or person to whom such moneys, warrants, bills, notes, or orders ought by law to be paid over, or his or their attorney or agent, duly authorized in writing, signed and acknowledged, if such demand be practicable; every such officer or person shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by confinement in the Penitentiary for any term not less than one year nor more than ten years. *Provided*, that no person shall be committed to the Penitentiary under this section unless the money so paid over shall amount to $100, if it appear that such failure or refusal to pay over shall be occasioned by unavoidable loss or accident. Every person convicted under the provisions of this section shall forever thereafter be ineligible and disqualified from holding any office of honor or profit in this State.

Reporter—Then you will have no difficulty in obtaining a conviction upon this?

Mr. Reed—None in the world.

THE THIRTY-DAY CLAUSE.

Reporter—What is this provision about thirty days' grace being allowed by law before any action can be had against a defaulter?

Mr. Reed—I have been hunting for such a provision all day. I may be wrong, but neither Birch nor I can find one. However, I am going right down to Judge Norton, and I think he can tell you.

So to Judge Norton, Corporation Counsel, went Mr. Reed and the reporter.

Mr. Reed—Judge, what is this provision about thirty days' notice before proceeding against Dave Gage?

Judge Norton—There is no such thing. There's nothing to it at all. Here is the clause which has been mistaken for it,—it relates to defaulters holding office. Sec. 25 of the city charter, page 391, Tuley's Revised Ordinances, and also in Sec. 20 of the act of Feb. 18, 1863:

All citizens of the United States qualified to vote at any election held under this act shall be qualified to hold any office created by this act, except in cases where a different provision has been herein especially made; but no person shall be eligible to any office or place under this or any act in relation to said city who is now or may hereafter be, a defaulter to said city, or to the State of Illinois, or any county thereof; and any person shall be considered a defaulter who has refused or neglected, or may hereafter refuse or neglect for thirty days after demand made, to account for and pay over to the party authorized to receive the same, any public money which may have come into his possession. And if any person holding any such office or place shall become a defaulter whilst in office, the office or place shall thereupon become vacant.

You see this has nothing to do with the case.

Mr. Reed—No, of course not. It is simple enough. Mr. Gage was liable when the offense was committed.

PROCEEDING UNDER THE CHARTER.

Reporter—Why shall you proceed under the charter?

Mr. Reed—In case the Court declares that the charter repeals anything in the State law, as being an instrument made especially for the purpose of dealing with such cases.

Reporter—Will you have much more difficulty in securing a conviction under the charter?

Mr. Reed—No, sir, because we have abundant proof. The only trouble will be to show in what manner the money wanting was expended, whereas under the statute all we need to show is that it was not returned to the city. There you have the case in a nut-shell.

O'HARA'S FORMAL DEMAND.

Obedient to the suggestion of the State's Attorney, the City Treasurer virtually took the first action in the legal proceedings against the ex-Treasurer by making the following formal demand upon him for the deficit:

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, 26th December, 1873.

David A. Gage, Esq.:

SIR: Agreeably to the instructions of the law advisers of the city and as your successor as Treasurer, I am requested to demand of you the deficit of money belonging to the City Treasury, amounting to five hundred and seven thousand seven hundred and three dollars and fifty-eight cents ($507,703.58). I am, very respectfully, DANIEL O'HARA, City Treasurer.

MR. GAGE'S SIDE OF THE CASE.

The Gage defalcation, on an investigation of the technicalities of the law and usage presents some features which are put forward as follow by a lawyer of prominence who has given much attention to the case, and who in fact represents Mr. Gage. It will be seen that he ascribes no improper intention to Mr. Gage, and views the whole subject from a strictly technical point of view. Mr. Gage finds himself in a peculiar position by the action of the city authorities relative to the status of the funds in the possession of the Treasurer. It has been hitherto considered that the money deposited by him in the banks, was the property of the city and that it was put into these banks for the double purpose of keeping it securely, and obtaining the interest for the use of the money, which the banks would willingly pay. Now that some of the banks and other institutions to whom the money was lent are unable to repay it on call, the city insists that these were the private funds of Mr. Gage which were lent by him, and asks for the whole amount in cash which these institutions cannot now pay.

In this state of affairs, Mr. Gage offers to turn over all his property to the city to reimburse the temporary loss of ready money which the city sustains. If he had known that these funds on loan were to be regarded as his own money, he only being responsible for the production of the amount due to the city when called upon for it, he could have used the city funds much more to his own profit than has ever been the case.

PERJURY.

In the matter of a criminal prosecution for perjury, it is claimed that the present Treasurer is equally liable if Mr. Gage was, and that Mr. Gage cannot be reached at all. Mr. Gage has been in the habit of subscribing to the oath as prescribed by the act of 1863, this form being on the printed blanks furnished by the city. The law of 1863 requires the Treasurer to make affidavit that he has not directly or indirectly used, loaned, invested, or converted to his own use any public funds. This law was amended in March, 1869, by the insertion of the word "unlawfully" before the word "used" wherever it occurs in the affidavit. By the insertion of this word, the Legislature, by implication, gave the Treasurer a certain discretion in using, loaning, investing and converting the public funds, providing such use, loaning, investing, etc., were not "unlawful." The affidavit was also changed, and Mr. Gage has been making an affidavit that was not the one required of him by law, though believing that it was the one required. Consequently he cannot be indicted for swearing to an irrelevant matter, or for making an affidavit as to his official duties, such affidavit not being the one required by law. If the reverse of this proposition were true, Mr. Gage, as well as the present City Treasurer, who deposits his money in bank, would be technically violators of the law, and the proposition to turn over the funds at short notice, they being mostly in banks, would be only a compounding of felony.

ANOTHER POINT.

Another point deserves more attention than has been given to it. During the panic, the banks were all very short of funds. Now, if instead of having this money in the hands of the banks it had all been locked up in the city vaults, Chicago would not to-day be occupying the high position which she does, among the cities of the Union. Again, if the funds had all been kept during late years in the Treasurer's office, the great fire would have destroyed absolutely a much larger amount of money than Mr. Gage's shortage, and also, there would have been no way of recovering the money; while, as matters now stand, the city will not lose a dollar by Mr. Gage, whose property is sufficient to pay the city and all his private creditors. All of Mr Gage's books, papers, and cash on hand, were burned in the great fire and had $1,000,000 been in the safe, that amount would have been almost all lost.

Mr. Gage has but followed the course of the Relief and Aid Society, which received several million dollars from various sources, and which then deposited these funds in the different banks. The United States had an illegal deposit of $150,000 in the First National Bank of Washington, yet there has been no demand for the criminal prosecution of the Secretary of the Treasury, though it is admitted that this deposit was in technical violation of law.

In Gage's communication to the Common Council in December, 1869, he stated that he should loan to banks and other institutions as fast as collected, and he was not aware that there was any restriction to the contrary. The Finance Committee had the matter referred to them, but neglected to make any report or to take action on this communication. The question was as to the propriety of loaning the public funds, and it makes no difference to whom these funds were loaned. The city, in accepting Gage's interest, did not limit itself to the interest derived from the banks, but took all that was offered.

The check-books used by Mr. Gage as Treasurer belong to the city, and have always been open to the inspection of any city official or citizen. The stubs show to whom the moneys were loaned. It is not claimed that Mr. Gage tried to cover up his tracks, or to make any concealment of the manner in which these loans were made. If he had wished to do so, he could have drawn currency on his checks and loaned it, thus leaving no marks of the transactions. In this and other respects, the case of Mr. Gage differs from that of defaulting Treasurers who have made a clean steal for their own use. He has made loans which he cannot immediately realize, and he is, consequently, about $500,000 short, but the city will not lose anything, nor was it possible that it should.

WHAT OTHERS HAVE DONE.

By the strict rules of the banks, particularly the National Currency act, bank officials are forbidden to loan money to individuals or firms in greater amounts than one-tenth of the capital, yet the recent failures in New York and elsewhere have shown that in some cases more than one-half the capital has been loaned, and it is admitted that it is often necessary to bolster up a customer's credit by increased accommodations. Perhaps the bank fails and the depositors lose heavily, yet, if the transaction appears on the books and investigation to have been made in good faith and in the ordinary course of business, it is not held that the bank officials could be indicted for misappropriating the city funds.

MR. GAGE'S PROPERTY.

Mr. Gage declines to give a detailed statement in writing of his property until he knows whether the city will accept the offer made. He has claims against well known business men, who, out of prudential considerations, he declines to make public. Last Tuesday, however, a detailed statement was made verbally to the City Attorney, and yesterday evening a meeting was held at the Grand Pacific to discuss the form of a trust deed which Mr. Gage's attorney submitted to the City Attorney for revision or approval. No decision was reached at a late hour, when the meeting broke up. Mr. Gage has given in the schedule already published the principal part of his assets, and has made a full statement of them verbally to the City Attorney. The State street property, which has been spoken of as one of the assets not specially mentioned by Mr. Gage, belongs to F. Parmelee & Co., and forms a part of the $1,000,000, which Mr. Gage's share in the firm is estimated to be worth.

Mr. Gage has his own private creditors, but his property is sufficient to pay both the city and these creditors in full. He does not propose to give the city all his property, but to turn over enough to make up the amount of his deficit.

SHOULD DAVID A. GAGE BE PROSECUTED CRIMINALLY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Is the law made for the protection of society? If it is, are its penalties to be disregarded as to one and enforced as to another? Why is the law enacted, and why are its penalties ever enforced, if it be not of universal application? Is one man better than another in the eye of the law? But it is said that Mr. Gage has been an excellent citizen and charitable toward the needy. Can we not divest ourselves of the feeling that Government has nothing to do with the execution of Divine justice or the punishment of moral turpitude? The Government only interferes to protect itself; and every one stands before the law equal.

Friends may preach about the good intentions of a man; that he has no moral depravity in his heart; it has nothing to do with the case. When a poor employe robs the bank of $5 in order to buy bread for his children, he has no moral depravity in his heart; but it is considered a great crime against society, and he is punished with ten years in prison,—not out of vindictiveness, but on account of the great interests of society in having the mails duly protected.

Certainly the interests of a great city demand that the custodians of its money should be above temptation, and, to protect those interests, let the penalty of the law should be enforced, swiftly and without hesitation. It may be very severe, but for the State's Attorney to prosecute so clever a man as Gage is; but what is his duty to society? It is a very unpleasant duty for a Judge to sentence the murderer to be hanged; but does he avoid the duty?

And what is the effect of avoiding such unpleasant duties? Was it not this laxness to prosecute clever men that finally made possible the enormous crimes of Tweed and his associates? The moment the officers of the law feel a pity for criminals, or feel friendly to them, at that moment society begins to suffer and to deteriorate.

Suppose Mr. Gage goes free; what protection have we as to Mr. O'Hara, or any future custodian of the city's millions? Will it not be an invitation to him to use the city funds in the same way, hoping to replace them? Is this not a great crime against society? What is to become of society when trustees no longer regard the sacredness of a trust? A poor bookkeeper who embezzles $50 of his employer's money, and intending to replace it, just as Mr. Gage did, will be sent to the Penetentiary, and the community will say, Right; but the man who embezzles a thousand times $50 will be excused as intending no wrong. Neither did the bookkeeper. Is not the outcome of such a course patent to every person?

But people will excuse him; and his attorneys say, with many people, that the Common Council authorized him to loan the money to the banks; and, in loaning it to the Riverside Improvement Company, or any other rotten concern, he only carried out the spirit of the instructions of the Common Council. Not so. In the first place, the Common Council could not authorize him to violate the law; and, if it could, he could not do another and different wrong by virtue of such authority. Two wrongs cannot make one right. Hold the City Council liable for their crimes, but do not excuse Mr. Gage because he committed two crimes (aye, three; perjury also).

But some people will also say that everybody assented to the loaning of the money to the banks. Who has the authority to speak for everybody? Has the Chicago *Evening Journal*, or any newspaper? Who took the census to ascertain the fact? The law says Mr. Gage has been guilty of a Penitentiary offense; and the law was made by the people,—the only expression the people ever have in the subject. And, in observing the law, the State's Attorney will obey the sense of the people; for in no other way can he know it. Any other pretense is rank to society. If we desire New York corruption and morals during the reign of Tweed, and Barnard, and Cardozo, and the Ring when it has been openly violated.

P.

CRIME.

Judgment Against the Bondsmen of Genet and Other Ring Thieves.

Particulars of the Murder and Lynching near Dodson, Ohio.

Robbery and Murder at Wichita, Kansas.

Miscellaneous Criminal Items.

Judgment Entered Against the Bondsmen of Genet and Other Missing Ring Politicians—Genet Still at Large.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Judgments were filed against the bondsmen of the Ring fugitives, Henry W. Field, Michael Norton, Thomas Coman, John J. Walsh, George S. Miller, and John D. Welch, Jr., their bail having been declared forfeited on Dec. 24, by Judge Daniels.

Welche's bondsman is Jacob Leon, the amount of his bail being $5,000.

George W. Davids and John B. Miller are Miller's bondsmen in the sum of $10,000.

There are seven indictments for conspiracy and one for bribery against Walsh. The bail on the former indictments is $1,000 on each, and on the latter $5,000. Peter J. Hickey is his bondsman on the conspiracy indictments, and David O'Brien on the bribery indictment.

Coman's bondsman is Morgan Jones, in the amount of $5,000.

Genet was indicted for forgery, and also for grand larceny. Police Commissioner Oliver Charlick is his bondsman in the sum of $10,000 on the former indictment, and Charles Devlin on the latter in the sum of $5,000.

The indictments against Norton are the same as those against Walsh, and the amount of bail the same. Charles Rogers is his bondsman on three, and Charles H. Fasein on four conspiracy indictments.

That a bondsman's responsibility ceases with the beginning of the trial of the offender seems to be the common impression, but careful perusal of the condition of recognizance shows that it is incorrect.

GENET

has not yet been captured. Many rumors are current concerning him—some that he has been seen in one part of the country, and some in another; but no confidence is placed in them.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—A dispatch from Montreal reports that Henry Genet was there to-day.

Particulars of the Murder and Lynching Affair Near Dodson, O.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DODSON, O., Dec. 26.—The particulars of the Stowe fratricide, and the subsequent hanging of Henry Stowe, are, as near as I can learn, as follows: The village Bega consists of a portable saw-mill and three houses occupied by the employes of the mill. It is situated on the farm of John Rigg, from whom it received its name. It is about 13 miles northwest from this place. The shooting-match was a friendly affair, and gotten up by John and Henry Stowe, who invited their neighbors to participate. After drinking freely of whisky, the company, consisting of the two Stowes, George and Joseph Geise, Robert Wolfe, and three brothers named Reynolds, repaired to a clearing near the mill, to participate in the match. John Stowe insisted on first loading the rifle for each competitor, and Henry contended that each man should charge the gun for himself. Henry, however, acceded to the demand of John, until it came his turn to shoot, when he demanded that the rifle be given him to load. High words followed, in the course of which Henry charged John with dishonesty in not putting any ball in the gun when last loading it for Wolfe. John called Henry a liar, upon which Henry shot John dead with a revolver. Henry was immediately seized by Wolfe and the three Reynolds, dragged to the mill, from which a rope was procured, and hung to a limb. The company now repaired to the office, as they called one of the three houses, and took a drink, and upon returning found their victim dead. Seeming to realize for the first time what had transpired, those who participated fled, and, up to the present, have not been captured. The parents of the brothers Stowe, who live in Pennsylvania, were notified at once of the trouble, and arrived this afternoon, took charge of the remains of their sons, who, it seems, were their only children. Officers are in pursuit of the parties concerned in the hanging.

Murder and Robbery in Wichita, Kan.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 26.—From a private letter received by McClure & Co., of this city, to-day, it is learned that on Wednesday night last a Kan., which caused much excitement there. Two painters, named McNutt and Winner, occupied a building together. McNutt was murdered, and the building was set on fire. Winner escaped. McNutt had some $500 in his possession, and suspicion at once fell upon Winner as the perpetrator of the deed. The building was entirely destroyed, and McNutt's bones were found in the ashes the next morning. Winner has been arrested, and is threatened with lynching. Winner is a very promising young man, about 21 years of age, and respected by all who know him, and his friends believe him innocent of the charge made against him.

Hard Fighting and Shooting in Fort Wayne, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 26.—A desperate fight took place last night between a party of roughs, which in all probability will result fatally to one of the participants. Charles Young, Ira Thompson, and Ed Nichols, having a grudge against Ed and John Downey, proceeded to settle the matter in their usual style. Young knocked Ed Downey down, Nichols then stabbed him in the back, and Thompson kicked him in the head several times. The whole party ran away, leaving Downey for dead. Downey's injuries are not considered fatal. Shortly afterwards the same party met John Downey, brother of the former victim, who had in the meantime heard of the usage his brother had received at their hands. He drew a revolver and fired at Thompson, the ball taking effect in his arm close to the shoulder. The ball cannot be extracted. The doctors fear that Thompson cannot live, it being their opinion that erysipelas will set in. All parties concerned in the affair, with the exception of the wounded men, were arrested and lodged in jail to await the result of the injuries inflicted.

Robbery and Probable Murder Near Lima, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIMA, Ind., Dec. 26.—A farmer named Bishop, residing about 5 miles southwest of here, went to his stable Wednesday night, and, upon entering the door, was struck over the head with some blunt instrument, inflicting a frightful wound. He was then robbed of a considerable sum of money. Mr. Bishop's condition was not discovered until the next morning. What with the wound and exposure but slight hopes are entertained for his recovery. There is no clue to the perpetrator of the crime.

Killed by His Brother-in-Law.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Dec. 26.—In this city last evening, about 5 o'clock, a man named Jeremiah Brodderick was shot and instantly killed by his brother-in-law, Cornelius D. O'Brien. O'Brien, while almost crazy with drink, went to the house of the deceased, and the two got into a fight. They were parted, but while O'Brien was being taken out of the room, he drew a revolver, and shot Broderick, the bullet passing through his breast, and resulting in his instant death. O'Brien was a police officer, and generally a quiet, respectable man. He gave himself up to the authorities, and is now in jail.

Train on the Missouri & Pacific Railroad Attacked by a Mob.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 26.—The train coming from Independence this morning on the Missouri & Pacific Road was attacked by a mob, who shattered the windows and injured two or three passengers by throwing a shower of stones at the train. Four shots were fired in return by the conductor, with what effect if not known.

Organized Thievery in Kansas City, Mo.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 26.—Christmas eve, between 1 and 2 o'clock, the cigar store of Lasker Brothers, on the corner of Ninth and Main streets, was entered and robbed of goods to the amount of $400. The thieves effected an entrance at the back door. There seems to be a well organized band of burglars here. They have committed other thefts in this city. Large rewards are offered for their capture. To-day a large quantity of old iron and other articles belonging to the different roads centering here were found at a junk shop kept by a man named Brown, on the corner of Fifth and Grand avenue. Brown was arrested.

The Lynn Murder Trial in Indianapolis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 26.—The jury in the trial of Louis Lynn for the murder of Hiram Minneck has returned a verdict of murder in the second degree. Sentence has not yet

FRANCE.

Her Government a Sort of Provisional Military Dictatorship.

The Problem of Her Extrication from Her Present Political Dilemma.

A Sketch of the Changes in the French Government During the Last Eighty Years.

The Country Now Where It Was a Quarter of a Century Ago.

Strifes and Plottings of the Factions---French Ignorance of True Republicanism.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

PARIS, Dec. 5, 1873.

The present Government of France is merely provisional. The prolongation of the powers of Marshal MacMahon is considered simply as an

EXPEDIENT OR MAKE-SHIFT

that, during its existence, France may recuperate, produce, and repair the breaches made in her fortunes. Stability is still sought for, and cannot be found. France is in a dilemma, and drifts, hoping that something may turn up to relieve her. The so-called Republican members of the Assembly voted against conferring the Dictatorship on MacMahon. The Royalists all voted for "the prolongation of powers." But they are now plotting for a Monarchical succession; while the "Republicans" seem resolved to accept the new state of things, and support the Dictatorship, in order to prevent the Legitimists from thrusting a Bourbon on the vacant Throne. MacMahon acts with the Legitimists, who are scheming to relieve him of his office long before the expiration of the seven years for which he was nominated, and opposes the "Republicans," who insist that he shall rule for seven years, as a choice of evils. But, after all, this only means that he shall occupy the Dictatorship until they obtain control of affairs and agree on his successor, when he will be retired without further ceremony or delay; so that, as a matter of fact, both parties have in view the

SAME ULTIMATE OBJECT.

How is France to be extricated from her dilemma? No man has yet found a solution.

A Monarchy can only be maintained in one of two ways: first, by military force; or, second, by common consent. The Monarchy of Great Britain is maintained by common consent. Both the chief parties uphold the "Crown" as the emblem of State sovereignty. The Liberals are as staunch defenders and supporters of the Monarchy as the Conservatives. Republicanism in Great Britain is a sentiment entertained only by a small fraction of the people, and they of the "uninfluential classes." John Bull is a

ROYALIST TO THE BACKBONE,

because, in a contest between parties and politics in Great Britain, the Queen takes no part. She belongs to no party. The Ministry who govern Great Britain must be in political accord with the majority party in the House of Commons. When they are not in such accord, the House never fails to pass a vote of want of confidence in them, and they have the alternative either to resign and tender their portfolios to the Queen, or ask the Queen to dissolve the House and order a new election, which is called taking an appeal to the country. But the Queen is supposed to be wholly indifferent as to the result, and just as willing to appoint a Cabinet of Tories out of Whigs, if the House of Commons desire it, and vice versa.

This system of responsible administration is

THE SAFETY-VALVE

of the British form of Government, and it is to its action that the perpetuity of the Monarchy is due. For, if the Queen should ally herself with either of the great parties, and undertake to administer the Government exclusively in accordance with its views, the other party would necessarily be arrayed against her; and when it came into power, after some Parliamentary election, it would oust her from the Throne, and crown some one else as King or Queen. It could not do otherwise. The Government could not be conducted with the Monarchy pulling in one direction and the Legislative Body in the other. The latter will refuse to vote supplies and taxes for the support of the Government, and the Monarch, if the army was obedient to his will, would undertake to coerce the Parliament, and this would at once produce civil war, ending in

DETHRONEMENT OR DESPOTISM.

Great Britain has had those experiences two or three times. The House of Stuart undertook to maintain a code of political and religious policies antagonistic to the sentiment of Parliament, and one of them lost his throne and another his head in consequence of it. But, for the last 200 years,—that is, since the commencement of the reign of William III.,—the Monarchs of Britain have permitted the voice and will of the House of Commons to prevail in the Ministry, while they have kept aloof in a great measure from party entanglements. Since the beginning of the present century, Great Britain has had but three Monarchs, viz: George IV. (including his Regency), William IV., and Victoria I.; but, during the same times, there have been

TWENTY-FOUR CHANGES OF THE MINISTRY,

commencing with Addington in 1801, and ending with Gladstone in 1873,—the longest of which was that of the Earl of Liverpool, extending from 1812 to 1827, a period of fifteen years. The average term of office of all the other twenty-three Ministries was only two and a half years each. Some of them ruled not more than a few months. During all these changes of administration, both parties supported the Crown, and the Crown, in turn, ruled the country by the advice and consent of the House of Commons, using the majority party for the time being to support the administration of the affairs of State.

Had the Monarch been attached to the party in power, as the President of the United States is supposed to be, there would probably have been

A SCORE OF KINGS ENTHRONED AND DETHRONED

since the beginning of this century, together with several bloody and destructive civil wars and revolutions.

In former times the Kings overrode the will of the Legislative Body by means of the fidelity of the army, and of asserted despotic powers indorsed by the Church. The Monarchs of the Continental countries of Europe, for the last fifty years, have ruled their respective nations in disregard of the will of the popular branch of the Parliamentary Bodies, but in alliance with the nobles, and by means of the army. Indeed, the popular branch had been so constituted in most cases as either to have no will other than that of the King and nobles, or to have its functions so limited that it was impotent for good or evil. But, since about 1820, the practical working of the British Constitution has greatly modified the ideas of European publicists and statesmen, and the British plan of a responsible Ministry has come to be

GENERALLY ADOPTED

more or less closely. In all countries where it has been fully adopted, plots and rebellions for the overthrow of the Monarchy have ceased. Scandinavia has copied the British Parliamentary and Ministerial system. So have Greece, Holland, Belgium, Roumania, Italy, Portugal, and Austria, and last, but not least, Germany to a certain extent, the Parliament of which is modeled somewhat after that of Great Britain. The Ministry hereafter must nominally have the will of the Reichstag, or Parliament, of the Emperor consenting to appoint a Cabinet in sympathy with the policy of the stronger party in the Reichstag, or Diet of the Realm which possesses the legislative functions of the State. Heretofore the Governments of Prussia and most of the German States have been iron despotisms; and, for all practical purposes, the new German Empire is still a military despotism as absolute as that of Russia. An effort is being made, under the advice and influence of Prince Bismarck, to adopt the British form of Constitutional Monarchy and Ministerial responsibility, as the only form suited to the mental developments of the people, or likely to exist in the future and escape the perils of democratic opposition and revolution, such as were experienced in 1848.

THE ONLY GOVERNMENTS

remaining in Europe which have not adopted the British form are Russia, an enlightened military despotism; Turkey, a barbarous military despotism; Switzerland, a pretty close copy of a Republic; Spain, which is compounded of Bourbon Divine Right, Carthagena Communism, and Madrid Dictatorship,—the mixture together producing civil war and anarchy; and, lastly, France, which is a nondescript Government,—neither an Imperial Despotism, a Constitutional Monarchy, nor a self-governing Republic, but a sort of provisional military Dictatorship.

The French Kings had long ruled France on despotic principles, backed by the nobles and priests. A time came, about eighty years ago, when the majority of the General Assembly, or Parliament, came into collision with the will of the King, who adhered to the counsels of his courtiers and the traditions of his race. The resistance inflamed the nation, or rather the Paris part of it. French excitability quickly

CULMINATED IN REVOLUTION.

The King was first dethroned and then beheaded; the Government was for a year managed by what was called the Republic and Convention, and then it passed under the Reign of Terror for a time, in which the practical operations of the principles of Communism were tried. Next a junta called the Directory "ran the machine" for a time. This was succeeded by the Consulate of Napoleon, which was a military despotism in everything except the name; but it was soon followed by the Empire, being a despotism pure and simple. After the overthrow of the Empire by the other nations of Europe, and the restoration of the Legitimist dynasty, France had peace as long as she was garrisoned by the armies of the allies. When the invaders withdrew, the French refused to submit to the despotic sway of Charles X., and chased him away. Then they tried another branch of the Bourbons.—

LOUIS PHILIPPE,—

a mild, well-disposed King, who attempted to introduce and naturalize the British system of government as best adapted to the character of the French people. He was the most liberal King that ever reigned in France. He established a Constitutional form of government, with two Chambers—one of nobles and eminent men, and the other of Commons; adopted the system of a responsible Ministry, and yielded greater latitude to the press than any ruler before or since his time in France. He reigned for eighteen years; but, with scarcely a particle of resistance, abdicated and fled from his Throne, on account of a demonstration of a Socialist mob. A more

PUERILE AND DISHONORABLE

termination of an otherwise wise and liberal reign was never witnessed in modern times. The masses of the French people were well satisfied with his rule, and he was supported by an immense majority of the Assembly. But he became panic-stricken at the howlings of the Paris rabble, and succumbed at the first puff of wind.

The mob then proclaimed the "Republic," with Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity for their watchwords. The civil soldiery joined them. The Parliament was broken up and dispersed, and a Provisional Government was organized in the shape of a Committee of Public Safety. Dissensions quickly arose among the demagogues who led the Socialistic faction. The Communists insisted that it was the duty of the State, as the great father, to

PROVIDE EMPLOYMENT AND SUBSISTENCE

for his children; and, for a time, the rabble subsisted on the proceeds of French bonds, or "rentes," while the national debt rapidly augmented. An indignant outcry arose over France, especially among the farmers and shop-keepers, against this system of loafердom and "dead-beatism." Civil war began in earnest between the Communists and Conservatives. The streets of Paris ran with blood. Sanguinary insurrections broke out in various parts of France. The state of siege was declared. Gen. Cavaignac was made Dictator, and he

SLAUGHTERED THE COMMUNISTS BY THOUSANDS,

and demolished their absurd "*ateliers national*" scheme.

After the Socialists had been suppressed and frustrated by gunpowder, the Assembly, which just before the events had been elected, framed a Constitution providing for a President to be elected, by universal suffrage, for four years, and re-eligible only after an interval of four years; also, for a Corps Legislatif of two Chambers, etc. An election for President was ordered, whereupon the Bonapartists rallied on the exile,

LOUIS NAPOLEON,

who was in England at the time, and elected him by a majority of some millions of votes. The Socialists polled for Ledru Rollin but 500,000 votes. Most of the Royalists voted for the Dictator, Cavaignac, who received 1,500,000; but the farmers and the worshipers of his uncle rallied to the support of Louis Napoleon, and gave him 5,500,000 votes.

After two years of the Republic, which was full of plots and counterplots, came the famous, or infamous,

COUP D'ETAT

of Dec. 2, 1851, which was planned with cool audacity, and executed with fearless courage; and the thing called "the Republic" ceased for twenty years to exist.

Louis Napoleon had been President but a short year until he found himself at loggerheads with the majority of the Assembly, which pulled in one direction, while he pulled in another. The Government was destitute of the safety-valve of the British Constitution, Ministerial responsibility to Parliament. Louis was determined to have his own way, and execute his will regardless of that of the Assembly. The Cabinet were creatures of his selection, and responsible only to him. This state of things could not long continue. Either the will of the Assembly must prevail, or that of the so-called President. The latter cut the Gordian knot by

PROCLAIMING HIMSELF EMPEROR,

and dissolving and dispersing the Legislative Assembly. He lost no time in absorbing in himself all political and military authority; and for the next twenty years devoted his time to furnishing amusements for France, while he ruled the nation as an absolute despot. The last amusement provided for France was an attack on Germany, which proved rather costly, and speedily resulted in his capture, and dethronement, and incarceration in a German prison. After the termination of the disastrous war, he was released from jail, went back to England, and shortly afterwards gave up the ghost.

Meanwhile, Marshal MacMahon crushed the Commune which had seized Paris, and

EXECUTED 16,000 SOCIALISTS

in doing it.

Last May the Thiers Administration was overthrown by the Royalists, and Marshal MacMahon was appointed temporary Dictator. Last month his term was extended for seven years, under the name of "The President of the French Republic;" but, as no Republic exists in France, there can be no President of it.

France now finds herself just where she was a quarter of a century ago, when Gen. Cavaignac was Dictator. She has completely swung round the circle since 1848, and

ARRIVED AT THE STARTING-PLACE.

She has had a raid of a Paris rabble on a Constitutional King, with his abdication; then the Social Republic; next a Military Dictatorship; then a Conservative Republic; then a Coup d'Etat and a Military Empire; then an overthrow of the Empire and an abdication; then a Committee of Public Safety; then the Commune in Paris, suppressed, as in 1848, after horrible massacre; followed by the Military Dictatorship of the officer who put it down. This brings us to the present moment.

A Provisional Assembly is engaged in the work of plotting for a Monarchical restoration, and in framing a new Constitution which shall eliminate what little popular liberty remains in France. It will be the fifteenth or twentieth Constitution framed since the days of Louis XVI. There is nothing in France so readily discarded as a Constitution. It seems to possess no more binding force or sacredness in French eyes than an unfashionable garment, and they are changed nearly as often as the fashions.

Well, what next? Who shall rule in the future? No name stands forth as a rallying centre. The Royalists, who have for the moment control of the Assembly, and whose instrument is MacMahon, had made all their plans to confer the crown on

THE COUNT DE CHAMBORD,

under the title of Henry V. But he refused to acknowledge the tri-colored flag of the Revolution, or to accept the Throne as a Constitutional King, with a Cabinet responsible to the prevailing views of the Assembly and willing to carry out its policies. He haughtily declared, "I am the indispensable pilot, the only one capable of guiding the ship to port, because I have a *mission* and authority to act." Again: "I am asked to-day to make a sacrifice of my honor. I shall retract or retrench nothing of my former declarations. The claims of yesterday [that he should accept the tri-color and rule as Constitutional King] give me the measure of what would be exacted on the morrow, and I cannot consent to inaugurate a reign of reparation and strength by an act of weakness."

There was no mistaking or misunderstanding this language. The Royalists of the Assembly did not dare to hand him the Crown on these terms. True to his Bourbon blood and breeding, he had

FORGOTTEN NOTHING AND LEARNT NOTHING

in the five events of the last eighty years. He was resolved to ignore the changes made in three generations, and commence a regime precisely where Louis XVI. left off at the moment his head dropped in the basket. France would rather endure a Military Dictatorship, or even the Commune, than the absolutism of the old Bourbon rule.

For a time the struggle will go on between the two great parties,—those who call themselves Legitimists and those who fancy they are Republicans. Meanwhile there is a third faction waiting and hoping for the inauguration of the reign of the

EMPEROR NAPOLEON IV.,

who is now a boy of 18 years, going to school in England.

If French Liberals had any just conception of what a Republican form of Government really is, they might muster strength and influence enough to try the experiment. But they are profoundly ignorant, and utterly unconscious of it. They never get beyond the ideal of a President and Assembly, elected by universal suffrage, with the Ministry responsible to the majority party in the Assembly; with all executive power concentrated in the hands of the Chief Executive, and with a huge standing army to enforce "order" and suppress liberty of the press and of speech. This sort of government is an incongruity and an illogical piece of machinery. It is too strong for a Republic, and it is too weak for a Despotism. It has not the flexibility of a Constitutional Monarchy, in which the King belongs to no party, but rules through a Cabinet, in accord with the sentiments of the Assembly, changing as it changes. And it rests not on the will and affection of the citizens, but on the bayonets of the standing army. And above all, it makes no provision for devolving on the citizens the responsibility of

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

No country can be a republic where this is not done. The citizens must manage their domestic and municipal affairs for themselves, free from control and interference of the Central Government, just as a family must be permitted to manage its own domestic matters without the intervention or dictation of anybody. The people must select their local representatives, such as Mayors and Common Councils, Township Trustees, County Commissioners, State officers and Legislatures. They must determine for themselves, through their selected agents, how much local and special taxes they are willing to pay for the support of public education, of the poor, of charities; for the construction of roads and bridges, for water, street-lights, sewerage, and all things pertaining to the public health, cleanliness, locomotion, and education. They must determine how much money shall be spent in enforcing the laws and ordinances, and the preservation of property against fire. The whole business of enforcing the laws must devolve on Courts, Policemen, Sheriffs, and Constables of their selection. In short, they must learn to

GOVERN THEMSELVES,

tax themselves for the support of such government, and look only to themselves for civil government, and not be invoking the aid of Jupiter to protect them or Hercules to help them. The only standing army, beyond a mere skeleton, should be the militia,—the people themselves,—without the use of hireling substitutes.

No such form of goverment as this has ever been tried in France, or deemed possible. In all the matters here mentioned the central authority takes the initiative and dictates. It provides local government for the people; levies such taxes as it pleases; quarters such officeholders as it pleases; removes them when it pleases; never consults the will and pleasure of the citizens about any public affairs, but treats them as minors and children, incapable of self-government, and requiring guardians to take care of them and do their thinking for them. If they object or complain, a bayonet is thrust down their throats. If a newspaper criticises the central management of public matters, it is immediately suppressed. If they assemble to gather in mass-meetings, to discuss public affairs, or censure the Administration for its negligence or oppression, the meeting is promptly dispersed by the military, and the leaders arrested and thrown into prison. And all this is down in the name of "order" by

THE CONTRIVANCE

called the "Republican Government of France." To call such a centralized tyranny a Republic is a gross misnomer; and yet there is no party in France proposing anything better or more in resemblance of a true Republic. The idea of self-government as practiced by the people of the United States has not entered into the minds of French politicians. It is not in the platform of any existing or proposed party. The programme of the Commune is altogether a different conception from the American theory of self-government. It means social and property equality,—level down the best and the worst to the grade of the lowest and worst; bringing all classes to the standard of the majority of numbers; and the establishment of some kind of an irreligious Utopia, utterly

IMPOSSIBLE OF PRACTICAL REALIZATION

while the human race remains constituted with the existing mental, moral, and physical differences and depravities.

Under no circumstances will the farmers, shopkeepers, and employing classes accept the Commune; nor will the farmers and Communists tolerate Bourbonism of the old regime. The present Provisional Assembly, which has outlived the purpose and time for which it was created, but is determined to hold on to power notwithstanding, is under the control of the Royalists. It is plotting and scheming to deprive the people of France of whatever little popular liberties they possess. It intends to reduce the right of suffrage to small proportions by a sweeping disfranchisement; at least, that is the present outgiving. Other measures of repression, compression, and oppression, equally arbitrary, are on the tapis, including stifling the press, controlling and packing the municipal governments, and other schemes of repression. How all this will end is not hard to predict.

THERE WILL BE AN EXPLOSION,

as usual, under such provocative circumstances.

The French are the most nervous and emotional people in the world, and endure with the least patience the arbitrary acts of their opponents; and, when they break loose from constraint, they act more like uncaged tigers than human beings. And yet, at other times, they are as gentle and quiet as lambs. At all times their actions are full of poetry and sentiment. It is sometimes comic, or epic, or tragic, or melodramatic acting; but it is never surly, morose, or apathetic acting. In all things they are irrepressible and sentimental.

The history of France since 1789 furnishes the strangest and most dramatic chapters of any nation in any age. It has been a succession of most

STARTLING PANORAMIC SCENES.

During this period she has fought all Europe,—sometimes with one power singly, then with several, and again with a combination of them all. Her armies have entered and plundered every Capital in Europe, except that of Great Britain; and the armies of Europe have returned those visits and plundered her Capital. Not satisfied with upsetting all the other Governments, she has overturned her own half-a-dozen times, and changed its form still oftener. She has tried every form under the sun, from Socialistic Anarchy to Military Despotism. She has experimented with liberty without law, and law without liberty; there remains but one form yet untried, and that is local self-government, which seems to be beyond the comprehension or reach of this eccentric, restless, and versatile people. J. M.

The Queen's "Champion."

The death is announced, at the age of 70, of the Rev. John Dymoke, "The Queen's Champion." He was the younger of the two sons of the late Rev. John Dymoke, of Scrivelsby, who ought to have acted as "champion" at the coronation of George IV., but who, as a clergyman, was excused, or rather allowed to discharge his duty by deputy on that occasion; his son, the late Sir Henry Dymoke, the elder brother of the gentleman whose name is now before us, acting in his stead. This was the last occasion on which the eyes of the Peers and Peeresses of England were allowed to gaze upon "the hereditary champion" of the English throne,—Earl Grey, Lord Melbourne, and the Whigs in 1831, and again in 1838, not being willing to allow the nation to be put to any needless expense, the writer of the "Black Book" having showed, on the authority of Hansard, that the ceremonies which attended the coronation of George IV. cost no less than $238,000. The office of champion has been vested in the Dymokes for 500 years,

A Kansas Judge.

A Kansas paper gives the following report of a Judge's sentence, lately passed on a criminal: "Brumley, you infamous scoundrel! You're an unredeemed villain! You hain't a single redeeming trait in your character. Your wife and family wish we had sent you to the Penitentiary. This is the fifth time I've had you before me, and you have put me to more trouble than your neck is worth. I've exhorted and prayed over you long enough, you scoundrel. Just go home and take one glimpse at your family, and be off in short order! Don't let's ever hear of you again! The Grand Jury have found two other indictments against you, but I'll discharge you on your own recognizances, and if I ketch you in this neck of woods to-morrow morning at daylight, I'll sock you right in jail and hump you off to Jeffersonville in less than no time, you infamous scoundrel! If ever I catch you crossing your finger at man, woman, or child—white man or nigger—I'll sock you right square into the jug! Stand up, you scoundrel, while I pass sentence on you!"

LITERATURE.

Art-Grammar.

THE GRAMMAR OF PAINTING AND ENGRAVING. Translated from the French of Blanc's Grammaire des Arts du Dessin, by Kate Newell Doggett. With original Illustrations. New York: Hurd & Houghton.

Many persons, highly intelligent and cultivated in most things, are sadly deficient in artistic knowledge and taste. They can talk wisely and well on literary, historical, political, and perhaps scientific subjects; but of painting, and the arts related to it, they are almost totally ignorant. They may commend, as all must, some gem of the grand old masters, but of the principles that enabled the artist to command the admiration alike of the learned and unlearned, they know little, perhaps absolutely nothing.

To this large class of persons,—happily, in this country, becoming less every year,—the work before us will be found an invaluable source of knowledge. It gives them the grammar of the subject. By carefully studying its pages,—made, by the interesting facts they contain, and the attractive style of the translator, a real pleasure,—one may know why a picture pleases him; and, besides, he will be able to explain to himself and to others whatever excellences or defects a work of art may present. This element of "a liberal education" is becoming more essential to every lady and gentleman, as our countrymen are constantly acquiring the means for a higher artistic culture. Every one who can afford to adorn his home, and who has the good sense to attempt it, should study this book carefully, in the presence of some works of acknowledged excellence, before he ventures to purchase. By this means he may save the walls of his parlor from exposing his ignorance, and his pocket from the expense of purchasing daubs, sure to find their way to the attic or the auction-room as wealth and artistic culture increase. In merely an economic view, therefore, the study of the "Grammar of Painting" is cordially recommended.

But there is a far higher object to be attained; we mean, of course, the culture of our people in those arts which ennoble the national mind, —which adorn and refine the national life. Strip Italy of her artistic treasures, and she would be merely an exporter of silk, macaroni, and wine. Could some giant hand pick up the museum, the art-gallery, and the green-rooms of Dresden, and drop them in some other city, the former would, in a score of years, become a half-deserted town on the Elbe, where not one traveler in a thousand would care to stop. It may be said that these and other art-collections show the culture of the Kings and sovereigns of the past, rather that of the people over whom they reigned. But, in this country, all are sovereigns, and hence the importance of correct taste among them, if we would command the respect of those who are to come after us. Studying such works as the one before us instead of the low devices of the demagogue on the part of our public men, would have saved Americans from the artistic abominations in Washington, some of which are a burning disgrace to our national Capitol. There the most exalted genius seldom finds encouragement, while a pretty feminine face, set in golden or raven curls, can, even for the most wretched caricature get large appropriations from the National Treasury. If our public men will not devote a small amount of their time to artistic culture, their masters, the people, should, so that they can demand a higher standard of taste in those to whom the affairs of the nation are intrusted. While it is true that the art-collections of Europe are an exponent of the wealth and the culture of the sovereigns that founded them, it is by no means the whole truth. These galleries are thrown wide open to all the people, and their existence is a part of the price which their rulers have paid for the privilege of sitting upon the throne. Many a peasant in Saxony or in Florence knows more about art—is really a better critic on such subjects than some of our Washington worthies who fancy themselves great because they can vote money from the National Treasury to some charlatan for making hideous the public grounds or buildings. For such ignorance there is now no excuse, and none should be accepted.

We might dwell on the pleasure and the happiness that even a single good picture will afford a family; on the influence of art upon the public; on the importance of founding free galleries of art in all our leading cities; but, for our intelligent readers, no such arguments are made. We add that the book before us is issued on tinted paper, in superb style; and that the thanks of the entire public are due to Mrs. Doggett—one of Chicago's most cultivated and accomplished ladies—for her very valuable translation of Mr. Blanc's admirable work.

The Moon.

The Moon: Her Motions, Aspect, Scenery, and Physical Condition. By R. A. Proctor. With Lunar Photographs, Plates, Charts, &c. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

This book, of 394 pages, is the latest of a series of works by the indefatigable writer, Richard A. Proctor, Honorary Secretary of the British Royal Astronomical Society. It assumes to be a "popular" treatise on our next-door neighbor in the heavens. It describes the various methods that have been employed for ascertaining the moon's distance, size, and weight as compared with that of the earth; her motion in the orbit, as influenced by the attraction of the sun; her changes of aspect, including the phenomena of rotation and libration; and the results of all the most trustworthy observations of the lunar surface, with the conclusions arrived at in regard to her physical condition, the probabilities in favor of or against her being inhabited, and the changes to which her contour is now subjected. The whole is illustra ted with photographs of the moon's surface, taken by Rutherford, of New York, and enlarged by Brothers, of Manchester, England; and Beer and Maedler's map of the moon, besides many illustrated diagrams.

The general descriptions of the work are excellent, and the amount of information contained in this small volume is surprising; indicating a very extended course of reading, with good judgment in making selections, as well as ability on the part of the author to throw out new ideas for the benefit of his readers. It is a book that is deserving of a very wide circulation, as its perusal will add largely to the popular fund of knowledge about the moon. The one omission which the general reader will be apt to regret is a notice of the influence (or rather lack of influence) of the moon upon our earth-weather. The author might have dispelled some strong delusions on that subject in a few sentences.

One only part of the work that is open to objection is the second chapter, which treats of the moon's motion in the orbit, and the changes in the orbit itself, as due to the perturbing influence of the sun. We think that every one of our readers who should take the trouble to wade through the ninety-three pages devoted to that topic would agree that the whole chapter is a dismal failure. Indeed, the chances are that ninety-nine out of a hundred would come to this conclusion long before reaching the end of the chapter, and would skip the rest. It is much too prolix for a popular exposition of the interesting topic, and the multiplicity of unnecessary details tends to distract attention from the main point at issue. The remaining 301 pages may be read with pleasure and profit, and the reader will rise from their perusal with the ability to appreciate a view of the lunar surface through a telescope,—which is no better than a peepshow without some such knowledge as is contained in the work of Prof. Proctor.

Religion and Science.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE: A Series of Sunday Lectures on the Relation of Natural and Revealed Religion; or, The Truths Revealed in Nature and Scripture. By Joseph Le Conte, Professor of Geology and Natural History in the University of California. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Whatever scientists may say or think of the conclusions of Prof. Le Conte, his high position among them has long been conceded. In these lectures he certainly makes a most able attempt to reconcile the acknowledged facts of science with the accepted doctrines of the Bible, and the Christian public certainly will give his book a most cordial welcome. As the lectures were delivered to a popular audience, they are free from technicalities, and, therefore, his illustrations and the conclusions reached can readily be understood by the general reader.

As a specimen of the thoroughly Christian character of the book, we quote the following paragraph:

In other pretended revelations we find the Deity represented as *resentful*, and, to some extent, in an imperfect, human way, as *just*, as *true*, as *wise*, as *good*; but where do we find him represented as *holy*?

A holy God is found nowhere except in the Scriptures. And the reason is plain: Other attributes of the Deity we find, at least in some imperfect way, in the human heart. Out of these elements found in his own heart, man may construct an object of worship and call it God. He cannot, however, do more than idealize and project outward what he finds within. But the beauty of holiness is not there, and, therefore, he cannot project it outward as an attribute of the Deity. In the Scriptures alone we find a *holy* God; therefore is he spoken of in the Old Testament as the *Holy One of Israel*, because a Holy One was not known in any other nation. Is not this, then, a powerful argument for the inspiration of these Scriptures?

If, then, holiness is the beauty and perfection of the Divine nature, surely it is also the beauty and perfection of human nature. Now, we have seen that the whole work of man on this earth is to restore or perfect the Divine image in the nature of man, in the reason of man, as truth, in the heart of man as love. Now, it is the harmonious combination of all these Divine features that constitutes the beauty of the Divine image or holiness in man. *Holiness, therefore, is the true end of human life*, and every other is false.

Christianity and Manhood.

CHRISTIANITY: The Science or Manhood. By Minot Judson Savage. Boston: Noyes, Holmes & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

The author examines—having, as he says, been a doubter himself—many of the objections to Christianity, and comes to the conclusion that the noblest type of Manhood can only be found in the firm belief in the doctrines of the Gospel. It alone can subdue the passions, and so balance, liberalize, and perfect the character as to bring man up to the highest standard of excellence of which his nature is susceptible. This is really, the author claims, one of the most convincing proofs of the authenticity of the Scriptures. True, there are scattered through the history of the world men of the highest intellectual character, who were at the same time eminent for their virtues, while the millions that surrounded them were sunk in the lowest depths of ignorance and vice; but Christianity takes these masses from those depths, inspires them with a love of knowledge and virtue, and at length brings them up to a higher life than mankind has ever attained under any other religious system. Study out the teachings of the book, and, therefore, they cannot fail to do good to all who will give them their attention.

Plutarch.

PLUTARCH: His Life, His "Lives," and His "Morals." Four Lectures by R. C. Trench, D. D., and Archbishop of Dublin. London and New York: Macmillan & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

These four lectures, making a small volume, on so important a subject, by so distinguished a divine as Archbishop Trench, will attract general attention. To read Plutarch's "Lives" is essential to every scholar; but few take time to learn much of the great Grecian biographer himself. In looking over the first lecture, one is surprised at how little is known of him; and yet the Bishop finds enough to show us that, while Plutarch has given us a large part of all we know of the great men who lived before and soon after the commencement of the Christian era, he was himself truly a great man. An analysis of his "Lives" and his other writings furnishes abundant evidence of that. Born about the 50th year of the Christian era, he flourished at a time when intellectual power was recognized and appreciated; and Dr. Trench has managed to include in his book much that is valuable in the literature and history of that classic period.

The Far-Away North.

THE FUR-COUNTRY; or, Seventy Degrees North Latitude. Translated from the French of Jules Verne by N. D'Anvers. With One Hundred Illustrations. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

Our readers who have read the other volumes of this wonderfully-prolific French author, can readily understand the character of this book from its title-page. He imagines a party residing for a time in the territory of the Hudson Bay Company, and enduring all the vicissitudes of the savage climate of the Arctic regions of North America. This enables him to describe, correctly, as far as we can judge, the fur-bearing animals, and the modes of taking them; their nature and habits, and much that will interest and instruct younger readers in the dangers to be encountered in the inhospitable regions of the North. Great Bear Lake in a storm; journeys to the Polar Sea; figures with which to calculate, and a thousand things and incidents, make this one of Mr. Verne's most interesting books. It is specially commended as a holiday book for the boys.

Egypt in Caricature.

THE EGYPTIAN SKETCH-BOOK. By Charles G. Leland. New York: Hurd & Houghton. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

Our readers are best acquainted with the author as "Hans Breitmann," whose poetry has for some time been popular at evening-parties, when read by those who can imitate Dutch rendered in broken English. In the work before us, he gives the ludicrous sides of what one may see in Egypt,—sometimes succeeding admirably, and often giving us paragraphs that are excessively stupid. He has jokes and puns without number, some of which are atrocious, and some decidedly funny and mirth-provoking. The antiquities of Egypt are seen only in caricature, and a journey up the Nile serves the author a good turn by enabling him to paint the grotesque manners and habits of the Egyptians. To its line the book is well enough. It will serve to while away pleasantly an hour, it may be on the cars or by the fireside.

Helmholtz's Discoveries.

Sound and Music: A Non-Mathematical Treatise on the Physical Constitution of Musical Sounds and Harmony, including the Chief Researches of Professor Helmholtz. By Sedley Taylor, Trinity College, Cambridge. London and New York: MacMillan & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

We have copied the title-page of the work before us so fully that our musical readers may understand its character. It is elementary in all respects, and those who wish to write or read music will find it, or some work like it, essential to their success. As this is just from the press the author has doubtless incorporated the latest information on the subject of which he treats. He has introduced the discoveries of Helmholtz, and explained them in accordance with his own ideas of how he could make them best understood and useful to his readers.

Biographical Dictionary of Artists.

PAINTERS, SCULPTORS, ARCHITECTS, ENGRAVERS, AND THEIR WORKS: A HANDBOOK. By Clara Erskine Clement. With Illustrations and Monograms. New York: Hurd & Houghton.

This is really an illustrated biographical dictionary of the leading artists whose works have made them memorable among men. Not only does the author give a short sketch of their lives and works, but the names of the engravers who have given these masterpieces to the world in cheaper form are also stated, and engravings are given of the best pictures of the leading artists. As a handbook of reference, the work is one of great value to all who are in any way interested in art matters.

For the Young.

LADY HESTER; or, Ursula's Narrative. By Charlotte M. Yonge. London: MacMillan & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

Here we have another of Mrs. Yonge's charming stories,—just the one for a holiday present.

John Hay's Last Poem.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

Sir: Mr. John Hay, of the New York *Tribune*, a gentleman believed to be possessed of a decent living, secured a very enviable literary reputation by the authorship of two pieces of poetry. It is my opinion that he is maltreating that reputation. If Mr. Hay did need the money which the business managers of *Scribner's* probably saw fit to pay him for his last poem in that periodical, and it had been written carefully and well, mechanically considered, there might be only regret among the charitable admirers of his former pieces that it should have become necessary on his part to have anything to say upon a theme so impotent as that of "Boudoir-Prophecies." Believing him, however, over the pricks of pecuniary distress, and seeing his *handiwork*—copied far and wide in metropolitan Sunday issues, cross-roads delinquent tax-lists, and patent-outsides,—not only twaddle, but a rickety specimen of the phenomenon, I am constrained to cry out, and to urge others to cry out, until it shall be unprofitable to minister to the metrical wants of American community with verses of which the following is a specimen, especially when no claim of poetry, *per se*, is made for the production:

One day in the Tuileries,
When a southwest Spanish breeze
Brought scandalous news of the Queen,
The fair, proud Empress said,
"My good friend loses her head;
If matters go on this way,
I shall see her shopping some day
In the Boulevart-Capucines."

If any man will give some one rule which will apply to the pronunciation of the rhyming words in the first and second and in the third and eighth lines, I shall be obliged to content myself with objecting to four lines in a stanza of eight being out of gear with each other; to the attending stanzas bearing little resemblance in construction to the first; and to the poetic art which weds the labor-saving vagaries of Coleridge to an utter absence of his imagery.

Three years ago the public read "Jim Bludsoe" and "Little Breeches." With some excellent figures and a very large element of the population responding heartily to the moral sentiment of these works, their ludicrous slips and pervading ear-offendings were swallowed, and the whole intelligence of the Continent fell down and worshiped. But they have been prostrate too long. Those who look up may see clay, and, in the opinion of your correspondent, of an unpromising quality. Let the public demand better pieces of poetry, whether the name subscribed be good, bad, or indifferent, and the editors of our magazines, instead of paying Mr. Hay and others a smart price for the like of "Boudoir-Prophecies," will very willingly select for their columns gratuitous contributions incomparably its superior from among the thousands which they are forced to put into their waste-bags every month. J. McG.

Chicago, Dec. 25, 1873.

Periodicals Received.

Galaxy for January. Sheldon & Co., New York. Contents: "The Duke of Argyll," by Justin McCarthy; "The Welbeck Affair," Chapters LIII. to end, by J. W. De Forest; "Voices," by Frank Arber Brown; "Views Abroad: The French Press," by Albert Rhodes; "Linley Rochford. Chapters VII., VIII., and IX.," by Justin McCarthy; "Physical Impediments to Social Success," by Carl Benson; "A Sigh," by Virginia Vaughn; "Lang Syne at Lausanne;" "A Flower of the Snow," by Constance Fenimore Woolson; "Linguistic and Literary Notes and Queries," by Richard Grant White; "A Widow Indeed," by Ella W. Thompson; "Other Folks' Money," by Richard B. Kimball; "Mr. Black to Mr. Adams," by J. S. Black; editorial departments. A circular from the publishers says: "The *Galaxy* is just entering on the eighth year of its existence. . . . Maj.-Gen. Custer will continue during the year his interesting sketches of 'Army-Life on the Plains.' Justin McCarthy, the brilliant essayist, will continue his sketches of remarkable men. He has also just commenced a serial story called 'Linley Rochford.' Mrs. Annie Edwards, one of the most popular of living female novelists, will commence a new serial in the *Galaxy* within a month or two. Richard Grant White will continue his articles on the 'Proper Use of Words.' Richard B. Kimball, whose reputation as an able financier as well as author, will give interest to his articles will contribute a series of papers on Wall street. In the way of sketches of travel, essays, etc., Junius Henri Browne, Kate Hillard, Fanny Hoper Feudge, and others will appear. Short stories may be expected from Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis, Mrs. John Sherwood, Miss Ella W. Thompson, Miss Rose Terry, Miss Dora Havens, Henry James, Col. J. W. DeForest, and others. The departments of the *Galaxy* will be maintained as heretofore. Prof. E. L. Youmans will continue to prepare the monthly 'Scientific Miscellany,' and Geo. E. Pond the 'Drift-Wood' articles."

Old and New for January. Roberts Brothers, Boston. Contents: "Old and New;" "The Way We Live Now" (Chap. I-V.), by Anthony Trollope; "Picus," by C. G. A.; "Dave; or, The Plover-Flight," by Miss M. H. Hinckley; "Wall Street and the Crisis;" "Quatrains," by Myron B. Benton; "A Civil Servant," by Edward E.

ANECDOTES OF NOTABLE PERSONS.

Further Extracts from Maunsell B. Field's Book.

Horace Greeley's Arrest in Paris—Hawthorne's Shyness.

Jenny Lind and Barnum—President Lincoln.

HORACE GREELEY IN TROUBLE.

I had issued invitations for a dinner to my fellow-Commissioners and other distinguished gentlemen from the United States, to take place at the Trois Freres Provencaux, on Saturday evening, June 2, at 6 o'clock. A little before the appointed time I started from home to keep the engagement. As I turned into the street upon which the Legation building was situated, I saw an ordinary fiacre, or street-cab, drawn up before the door, and Piatt standing, in his shirt-sleeves, talking to its occupants. There were three in all, two of them upon the back and one upon the front seat. As I approached nearer I recognized one of those upon the back seat as Horace Greeley, who was to dine with me that day. The other two were very ordinary-looking Frenchmen. All were talking and gesticulating violently, and, as Mr. Greeley spoke no French, and Mr. Piatt very little indeed, and the two Frenchman no English, the whole was a Babel of unintelligible jargon. The moment that Mr. Greeley saw me coming, his countenance, which had hitherto worn an expression of the deepest distress, was illumined by a ray of hopeful satisfaction. When I got near enough to hear him, he explained to me that he had been arrested at the instance of a French sculptor, who had sent a statue for exhibition to the World's Fair in New York, of which Mr. Greeley was one of the managers, because this statue, which he valued at 15,000 francs, or $3,000, had been returned to him in a mutilated condition. He claimed that the managers had guaranteed the safety of all the articles exhibited, and that therefore Mr. Greeley was responsible to him for his loss. Hence he had commenced a civil action for damages against him, and he had obtained an order for his arrest. That he was taken before the Judge who had granted the order, and that the Magistrate had consented that the huissiers, or bailiffs, who had him in charge could accompany him to the American Legation, and I had ordered that, if the officers thereof would agree to become responsible for the amount in case judgment should go against Mr. Greeley, he was to be forthwith released. I translated this statement to the bailiffs, who admitted its correctness in all respect, except as to the conditions for the release. They said that the Judge's instructions to them were not to let Mr. Greeley go unless some gentleman of the Legation would consent to make a *deposit* as *money* of the sum at issue. When I told this to Mr. Greeley, he emphatically denied its accuracy, and made an effort to elbow himself out of the cab, in order to enforce his explanations to me more at his ease. Seeing this, the bailiffs supposed that he was endeavoring to take sanctuary within the Legation, where, by international law, it would be impossible to arrest him. So they shoved him back with some show of force, and, getting out themselves upon the sidewalk, tied their tri-colored scarfs around their waists. At this proceeding Mr. Piatt laughed sarcastically, which threw them into a terrible passion. They desired to be informed if he intended to "ridicule the colors of France." Piatt's hilarity continued, and it was all that I could do to bring matters back to the basis of quiet discussion. In the meantime, Mr. Greeley, paralyzed by the efforts which he had made, was sitting back in the cab with the most woebegone look of martyrdom upon his face that can be imagined. . . . When I communicated to Mr. Greeley the failure of all my efforts to set him at liberty, the apathy of despair overcame him, and he exclaimed, in that piping treble which we all remember, "Take me to jail, take me to jail!" The bailiffs re-entered the cab, and it drove away.

By this time it was nearly 6:30, and Mr. Piatt was not yet dressed. The first thing done was to dispatch a messenger to Mrs. Greeley, at their residence somewhere outside the Arc de l'Etoile. Then Mr. Piatt made a hasty toilet, and we started for the Trois Freres. A roomful of angry gentlemen was waiting me, indignant that the host was not only not present to receive them upon their arrival, but had actually kept them waiting three-quarters of an hour after the time appointed for dinner. This necessited a public explanation from me of the cause of my delay, which I made on the spot. In this way the most prominent Americans then in Paris were informed that their expected fellow-guest and distinguished countryman, Horace Greeley, was to spend that night behind the bars of the debtors' prison of the Rue de Clichy.

On the next morning, without any unseemly hurry, I went to Clichy prison at about 10 o'clock. Upon presenting my card I had no great difficulty in getting admittance into the Warden's room, and thence I was gradually forwarded to the interior of the prison, after a series of innumerable checks and receipts. The prisoners were allowed to receive their friends on Sunday, but it was almost as difficult to get into the place as to get out of it. It appeared that during all the previous hour there had been a constant stream of visitors for Horace Greeley, and the prison-authorities were bewildered to imagine who their singular-looking but evidently distinguished new charge could be. Finally I penetrated to the large common room in which the prisoners and their friends were assembled. It presented altogether a singular scene. In the corner squatted a laboring man in his blouse, surrounded by his wife and children, who had brought him some delicacies for his Sunday dinner. In another corner lounged a fashionably-dressed young gentleman, evidently of the genus *fast*, in conversation with a still more fashionably-dressed young woman, as evidently of the genus *faster*. The room was filled with the most strangely-contrasted groups. Standing in the middle of it, wearing his old white overcoat, and with his hat on the back of his head, his countenance wreathed in smiles, flanked on either side by a United States Minister, stood Horace Greeley. To refrain from laughing was impossible. "Mr. Greeley," I said, "you irresistibly remind me of Parson Adams in jail." His lassitude and alarm were all gone, and he was in the very highest spirits. "Field," he replied to me, "this has been one of the most fortunate incidents in my life. Without it, I doubt if I ever should have had the opportunity to see *good society*. You know that I know nothing about it at home. I have never associated with the people who compose it there. I dare say they are very good people, but they are not *my* people. Now we have two classes of inmates here—aristocrats and plebeians. Scarcely had I arrived last evening, when I was was waited upon by a delegation of the aristocrats, and invited to join their mess. Of course, I accepted. We breakfast at 10 and pay three francs, and dine at 6 and pay four francs. *The plebeians* breakfast and dine earlier, and at much lower prices. Last evening at dinner we had a Prince at the head of the table, and I was flanked on one side by a Count and on the other by a Baron. If I only remain here long enough, I shall learn not only the French language, but good manners into the bargain." And so he ran on, his auditors hardly knowing whether they were laughing with him or at him. All our efforts to get him out that day were, however, fruitless. We sent for lawyers in every direction, but all the lawyers were amusing themselves, and none of them could be found at home. On Monday Mr. Greeley was restored to liberty.

When Mr. Piatt used to tell the story, *more suo*, he related that as soon as Mrs. Greeley heard what had happened, she immediately proceeded to pack Mr. Greeley's luggage, which consisted of a fine-tooth comb and a night-shirt, and then incontinently rushed to the prison. That the moment she was introduced to the presence of her husband, she frantically threw up her hands and exclaimed: "Why, father!" to which he responded, with a like gesture "Why, mother!" I fear that this was an apocryphal joke of Piatt's. At the trial of his case, Mr. Greeley came off victor.

HAWTHORNE'S SHYNESS.

One day James and I started to call upon Hawthorne. As we approached his dwelling we saw him in a vegetable garden at the side of it. As soon as he noticed our approach he concealed himself, like a frightened school-boy, behind the house, and when we asked for him at the door we were told that he was not at home. Tradition related that nobody had succeeded in interviewing him since he was first settled at Lenox.

JENNY LIND AND BARNUM.

A day or two afterward the first rehearsal took place at Castle Garden, and I attended it. Never before and never since has New York witnessed such a furore as the advent of Jenny Lind produced. Mr. Barnum, with unrampled skill and tact, fanned the public excitement, which he had largely created, to fever heat. Upon the occasion of this rehearsal, the entire Battery was covered with one dense mass of humanity. When the performance was over, Miss Lind took my arm to return to her carriage, which she had left standing opposite the Bowling Green. Immediately after we made our exit from the Garden, the crowd pressed upon us so wildly that the police had difficulty in forcing a passage for us. Some endeavored to thrust petitions for charity into her hand, and the only object of others was to gratify their curiosity by gazing into her face. The populace made up their minds that I must be Barnum, and I was repeatedly addressed by that name. It was with no small difficulty, and after a great deal of embarrassment to me, that we finally reached the carriage and drove away.

After a time Miss Lind became dissatisfied with her contract, and I was sent for to revise it. Mr. Barnum made the required concessions. I prepared a substitute, and this also was duly executed.

Before the first concert came off it was announced in the newspapers that Miss Lind intended to inaugurate her career in America by presenting her share of the proceeds to public charities in the City of New York. I believe that the suggestion came from Mr. Barnum, and it was a master-stroke of policy. The day after that concert, I again saw Miss Lind, and received from her about $1,000 for distribution. I asked her to what institutions I was to present it, and she told me to select them myself.— Accordingly, I consulted with two or three gentlemen, and made out a list which I submitted to her for her approbation. She approved it, without hardly reading it, and I started upon my mission of mercy. Before I had got through it, I almost regretted that I had consented to become her almoner. Scarcely anybody—there were a few praiseworthy exceptions—was satisfied. At almost every establishment at which I called, they tried to persuade me that a larger allotment should have been made to their particular institution, and that its needs and deservings were so much greater than those of such a sister one. Of course, we had been strictly impartial. We had no motive whatever to be otherwise.

Now the best or it is, as I have since had reason to believe, the receipts of that first concert fell far short of Mr. Barnum's expectations, and that he made up the deficiency. I suspect the fact, he himself furnished a large portion of the money which figured as Miss Lind's share.

Again and again Miss Lind desired changes made in the contract to her own advantage, and every time Mr. Barnum yielded. Whatever his motive, he was most obliging and complaisant; and although I have never seen him since, I have always esteemed him for the good nature and liberality which he exhibited at this time in his business relations with Miss Lind. I believe that she received every farthing that belonged to her, and that he treated her with the most scrupulous honor.

Miss Lind soon removed from the Irving House to the New York Hotel, and it was there that I saw her most frequently. The baritone of the troupe which accompanied her, who was in the same house, was madly in love with her, and he used to lie in bed all day, weeping and howling over his unrequited affection. The way in which she was hounded for charity all the time was disgraceful to the country. Besides receiving scores of letters, she was daily besieged by male and female beggars, who obtained access to her upon every pretext, and who tormented her for donations for themselves or others. The impudence of some of these people was almost incredible. . . . I am ashamed to be compelled to say that many American ladies urged their places in behalf of objects, some of them undoubtedly meritorious, with an importunity which overstepped the bounds of propriety.

Miss Lind was a calm, sensible, conscientious woman of high principles, rather calculating than emotional. She detested *humbug*—a word which was constantly in her mouth. I was with her when a telegram was shown to her, mentioning the enormous sum that was paid in Boston for a choice of seats at her first concert. "What a fool!" she exclaimed, referring to the purchaser.

She had an abhorrence for negroes, which she could not overcome. "They are so ugly," she used to say.

"TITE BARNACLE" AT WASHINGTON.

There used to be a clerk in the Register's office who belonged to one of those Washington families, which, ever since the foundation of the Government, have considered themselves, by prescriptive right, entitled to be provided for by it. At the same time, his father was chief of one of the bureaus in the War Department, and he had a brother who was employed in the Interior Department. He had also another brother who had been in the army, but, becoming disabled by illness, had been honorably discharged. For *this* brother, too, he was determined to secure a place in the civil service. With this object he went from department to department, always without success. Finally he determed to go directly to the President himself, and to appeal to him to intervene in behalf of the discharged soldier. Mr. Lincoln, it would seem, had heard of the case before the Treasury clerk secured the audience with him which he sought. When the interview had terminated, the disappointed clerk rushed back to our department in a rage, on my office, and commenced in the most indiscreet and intemperate manner to express his disgust with the President. "It is a disgrace to the country," he said, "that such a boor should be President of the United States!" I drew from him the story of what had occurred between the President and himself, and it was something like this: Mr. Lincoln received him kindly and listened to his request. "Why don't you go directly to the Secretaries?" he asked. "I have been to them all, and failed with all." was the answer. "Hasn't your brother sufficiently recovered his health to enable him to return to our army?" inquired the President. "No, sir, he has not," was the reply. "I tell you, see," continued Mr. Lincoln, "I believe that you yourself are a clerk in one of the departments—which one is it?" The Treasury Department, sir." "I thought so. Has your brother as good clerical capacity as you possess?" "Yes, sir." "I think that I have somewhere met your father. Doesn't *he* hold an office in Washington?" "Yes, sir; he is chief of the ——bureau in the War Department." "Oh, yes; I now recollect him very well. Has your brother good references as to character?" "Yes, sir; the very best." "Is there *any other* of your family holding office under the Government?" "Yes, sir; I have a younger brother in the Interior Department." "Well, then, all I have to say to you Mr. ——is, *that there are too many hogs, and too little fodder.*"

THE FALLING STARS AND THE UNION.

But Mr. Lincoln did not always deal exclusively in burlesque. He received once a call from a delegation of bank Presidents, at one of the gloomiest periods of the War, when depression and even discouragement prevailed in many places. One of the financial conditions asked the President if his confidence in the future was not beginning to be shaken. "Not in this least," he answered. "When I was a young man in Illinois," he continued, "I boarded for a time with a deacon of the Presbyterian Church. One night I was aroused from my sleep by a rap at my door, and I heard the deacon's voice exclaiming, "Arise, Abraham, the day of judgment has come!" I sprang from my bed, and rushed to the window, and there I saw the stars falling in a shower. But I looked beyond those falling stars, and far back in the heavens I saw—fixed, apparently, and immovable—those great constellations with which I was so well sequainted. No, gentlemen, the world did not come to an end then, nor will the Union now."

MR. LINCOLN'S DEATH.

At last at just 7:22, he ceased to breathe.

When it became certain to all that his soul had taken its flight, Colonel Crump dropped upon his knees by the bedside and offered a fervent prayer. Never was a supplication wafted to the Creator under more solemn circumstances.

When it was finished, most of the persons assembled began slowly to withdraw from the chamber of death. I, however, with a few others, remained. We closed the eyes completely and placed silver coins upon them, and with a pocket-handkerchief we tied up the jaw, which had already begun to fall. Mr. Stanton threw open the two windows of the room. Just then Petersen entered, and rudely drawing the upper pillow from under the head of the dead, tossed it into the yard. Shortly afterward we retired from the room. Mr. Stanton locked the door, and stationed a sentry in front of it. I then went into the front parlor, where I found Dr. Gurley again praying. Mrs. Lincoln was lying upon a sofa, moaning, and her son Robert was standing at her head. When Dr. Gurley had finished his prayer, Robert Lincoln assisted his mother to rise, and together we walked to the front door. The President's carriage was standing before the house in the dripping rain, as it had stood there all through that terrible night. As Mrs. Lincoln reached the door-steps, she cast a hurried glance at the theatre opposite, and three times repeated, "Oh, that *dreadful* house!" She was then helped into the carriage, which drove away.

Perhaps the most affecting incident connected with this drama occurred an hour later. Mr. Lincoln's body, inclosed in a plain wooden box, around which was wrapped the American flag, was borne from the house by six private soldiers, then placed in a military hearse, behind which the soldiers marched like mourners; and so carried to the Executive Mansion. As the cortage passed along it attracted but little attention, for but few persons knew what burden was being carried past their doors. It was fitting that this great man of the people,—plain Uncle Abe then, as in years gone by in his Western home—shoul pass through the silent streets of the capital under the escort of common men.

As I saw Mr. Lincoln lying in state in the East Room of the Executive Mansion, his appearance was quite unlike what it had been immediately after his death. The black had gone from his eyes and his face, which had resumed a natural color. This, I was informed was the *work of an artist*. The pencil had been employed to produce the change. While his corpse was being carried in procession through the cities of the land, before it was exposed to public gaze, the coffin was opened, the dust was brushed from the face, and the discolored parts were retouched. And so he went to rest.

THE PRESIDENT'S SALARY.

Grudge not the mean pittance,—'tis not so immense;
Oh, reason, true patriots! be patient and gay!
True, some will complain on futile pretense;
But mind not their murmurs,—they'll soon pass away.

For 'tis only a small fifty thousand a year
To him who did "save" this imperiled great nation;
Though the patriot-sun, think on plains far and near,
Bepose, for their friends begging raiment and ration.

Behold our great country, so varied and vast,
With its wealth so immense of the mines and the soil;
Let our hopes never wane, nor our minds be o'ercast,
For the thousands that hunger, the millions that toil.

For 'tis scarce thirteen thousand a quarter; and then
That small sum 's to keep foul temptations at bay;
And who would make freedom's knee supple, when
But a few paltry dollars shall stand in the way?

If we stick to economy in seeking for men
To direct our great ship safely onward to port,
We may sink; but double their salaries, then
O how safe glides our ship through the waves' wildest sport!

For 'tis only four thousand a month for a man
That can speak of the currency, Cuba and Spain;
Can turn gold on the market, then greenbacks, and plan;
Then can smoke his Havana, and—quiet remain.

To prevent men from thieving we surfeit with gold;
A plethoric dog will not steal a man's dinner;
Where danger comes never, the coward's more bold;
And the man soon to die is never a sinner.

But one thousand a week for the man at the helm,
While the tax-ridden poor "learn to labor and wait,"
Where the Rings are unbroken and rule the whole realm,
Where corruption doth wield all the powers of the State.

Let us have due respect for the great and the wise,
And "speak well of a bridge that carries us over;"
Frown not on a salary that comes as a prize,
But eagerly seize it as cows do fresh clover.

For 'tis only one hundred and forty a day;
The chances come seldom; the time is far spent;
And great men cannot think mighty thoughts without pay;
Nor indite learned messages at fifty per cent!

Once again let us reason, revolve, and reflect;
Though not lofty in thought, be romantic in pride;
And, as all cannot be first, prudently elect
Let us make ours a model, a guardian, and guide.

For his salary's only six dollars each hour,
So we'll his lean larder, and Brussels his rooms,
Surround him with wealth, and feather his bower,
And build for him stables, and supply faithful grooms.

In England 'tis done in a more liberal way;
America seems not to fancy the notion;
For here office-holders, while begging more pay,
Will die of more pay in the coming commotion.

For 'tis scarce a month's salary that we've given
Pulling smoke from cigars, coaxing thoughts from the brain,
Or wondering when people more quiet will keep,
Or whether 'tis safe back-pay or front to retain.

To conclude the whole matter, 'tis well, then, to state
That an ill-gotten dollar, though in gold, "swag," or straw,
Whether filched by the lowly or "grabbed" by the great,
Is condemned by the Scriptures, by morals, and law.

And the people declare fifty thousand a year,
And in perquisites doubled, shall nevermore win;
For the labor's too light, or the price quite too dear;
'Tis in greenbacks too thick, or in service too thin!

CHICAGO, Dec. 19, 1873. I. D. A.

The Ex-Empress of the French.

An English paper says that the Ex-Empress lives at Chiselhurst in complete retirement. The imperial household at the present moment consists of only six persons, the Empress herself, Mlle. L'Armina (Her Majesty's companion), the Due De Bassano, Count Clary, Dr. Conneau, and Dr. Covisart. The Prince Imperial, however, arrives at Camden place every Saturday from Woolwich, with his tutor, M. Filon, and remains with the Empress until Monday. The Prince is reported to be making most satisfactory progress with his studies at the Military Academy. Among the voluntary subjects which he selected for study has been the German language, and in that he has admirably succeeded. The Empress seldom goes abroad, but takes walking exercise within the park. Before the Emperor's death she was accustomed to drive a pair of ponies, but she has never driven them since. Ever since Mlle. L'Armina has driven her Majesty out in the favorite pony chaise, but the Empress has generally preferred another carriage. Offerings for the Emperor's shrine continually arrive, one of the latest being a bouquet from the market-women of Paris. The granite sarcophagus presented by Her Majesty to the Empress Eugenie, as a receptacle for the remains of the late Emperor, has, as already announced, arrived at Chiselhurst from Aberdeen, and been placed in the handsome mortuary chapel which has been erected to cover the Emperor's tomb.

The designs for the new building are by Mr. H. Clutton, and the builders are Messrs. Brass & Co. It is similar in appearance to the mausoleum of the Duchess of Kent, and somewhat resembles that of the Prince Consort, at Frogmore. It is entirely of masonry, externally of Bath stone, lined with stone brought from France. The carving is very elaborate and handsome, especially the capitals of the pillars, and the roof is groined and arched with much elegance, the design not the whole edifice being Gothic. The little enapel has a carved altar and canopy, and at the opposite end is a private doorway for the Empress. Above the door is a rose window, and there are three lights on the south side. These are temporarily filled with plain glass, but the windows are all to be stained, and an artist who has recently completed the windows of the Emperor's church at St. Cloud has been to Chiselhurst with designs. The sarcophagus will stand on a tesselated pavement in the centre of the new building, and will be approached from the interior of the church by two steps through a double bay divided by columns of jasper. This approach being always open, the tomb will always remain in view of the congregation. The work will be completed by Christmas, and the coffin will then be quietly removed across the church to its new resting place. The translation will not be attended by any ceremony, but will be conducted in the presence of some of the French nobility and there will be a solemn service on the 9th of January, the first anniversary of the Emperor's death. There has, indeed, been a special service on the 9th day of every month since that event, and the Empress has never failed to be present.

Arrest of a Bogus English Lord.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The steamship Pennsylvania, of the American Line, arrived on Saturday afternoon at her pier, above Washington street wharf. A few days ago a warrant was placed in the hands of Detective Mears to arrest the notorious Frank Massey, who, it was supposed, was a passenger on the vessel under the name of Frank Lord Massey. It will be remembered that Massey created quite a sensation at Cape May last summer, as he stated that he was the only son of the Duke of Leeds, and was on a mission of pleasure to this country. He ran up large hotel-bills, and borrowed from every one willing to lend. His real character came to be known when his money was gone.

When the vessel arrived, a man came to her afternoon, Detective Mears went up to the accused and placed him under arrest. He was considerably surprised at such a reception, and, after being told what he was charged with, taken to the Central Station, where he had a hearing before Alderman Beitler, he gave the name of Franklin Cope, and was charged, on a warrant issued by William Whitehead, Justice of the Peace, Chester County, on the oath of Caleb Cope, with obtaining the sum of $20 by a certain false pretense. There were no witnesses examined, and the accused was held in $2,000 bail. In default of bail he was committed for trial in Chester County. Massey said he was 29 years old, and came from the County of Carrickfick, Ireland, where his parents, who were wealthy, left him $140,000. In high living he spent all but $3,000, with which he came to this city and obtained employment from Caleb Cope, of West Chester, remaining there nine months, where he worked honestly and faithfully. He began to drink, and after leaving Mr. Cope, gained a large sum of money by representing himself as Franklin B. Cope, his son. Last summer he went to Cape May, where he passed himself off as Lord Massey. After he had spent all his money he suddenly decamped and worked his way to France on a ship, and subsequently went to London, where he defrauded a convention of Quakers by stating that he was Cope's son. They found him out at last, Massey says, from the fact that they paid his passage on the Pennsylvania, and landed him into the arms of justice.

THE MAC CALLUM MORE.

A Sketch of the Duke of Argyll.

His Career in Literature and Politics.

A Very Able Man—for a Duke.

From the Galaxy for January.

Can there be any position more enviable for its combination of comfort and dignity than that of an English Duke? A King's is a weary life, even though the monarch be a despot, and can do whatever he pleases. A Prince is always oppressed by the responsibilities of his rank, and has always to keep thinking, if he be a respectable Prince, of whether this, that, and the other thing is proper to do. The late Prince Albert was particularly fond of lounging about streets alone, and looking into shop windows, and he found it a hard trial to give up this harmless and inexpensive amusement; but he had to forego it nevertheless, for only think of the crowd the Queen's husband would have had at his heels if he had ventured upon a saunter along Piccadilly! I am now speaking of England only, for we have most of us seen Princes in other countries strolling through the principal streets of their capitals as free and unmolested as Gen. Grant when he walks along Pennsylvania avenue. But in England, to be a Prince is to be doomed either to perpetual state or the uncomfortable risks of an incognito, which makes the most harmless excursion seem like a wild and lawless escapade. The Duke of Edinburgh does, indeed, get into a Hansom cab now and then and make a friendly morning call, but the Duke of Edinburgh could hardly venture to stroll down the Strand and look into a shop-window. But an ordinary Duke, a Duke who is not of the Blood Royal,

WHAT A HAPPY POSITION IS HIS.

He may go where he likes, and how he likes. He might mount on the roof of a penny omnibus if it pleased him. Poverty itself is not more independent; "the Spartan, borne upon his shield, is not more free." And then, think of the position, the dignity! I wonder whether it would be possible to convey to an American any adequate notion of the social position of an English Duke? Hardly any words could do it. No gifts of genius, eloquence, statesmanship, success, could place an English commoner on a social level with a Duke. A man may have saved the State, but that does not make him socially equal to a Duke. An ordinary Lord is nothing. The Queen makes such Peers by the half-dozen; but within my time there has been only one Duke added to the Peerage, and he, before he became a Duke, was a Marquis, with a title dating back for about a century. A Duke can afford to be civil to everybody, because presumption itself cannot make an inferior person suppose that he is equal to a Duke. If he is a member of Government, he may be as deferential as he pleases to the Prime Minister, but for all that Mr. Gladstone or Mr. Disraeli knows well enough how vast the social difference between the Duke and himself. The Duke may invite you or me to a dinner party or an evening party, and we may think him a very civil, kindly, and delightful person; but we do not get any nearer to the Duke, nor does the Duke for a moment entertain the notion that we have the presumption to think of getting nearer to him. The difference between an English Duke and an ordinary human creature is as that between

A LION AND A DOMESTIC CAT.

The two beings may resemble each other to some extent, and seem as if they belonged to the same family, but they always remain a lion and a cat. The English Tories lately were in want of a leader in the House of Lords. They have an Earl of great influence, talent, and judgment, son of a famous Prime Minister—the Earl of Derby. They have the Marquis of Salisbury, a man of brilliant gifts and of stainless political integrity. But by the unanimous agreement of the party they chose for leader the Duke of Richmond—a dull, respectable, worthy sort of man, without political capacity or training of any kind. He was chosen because, although he has neither brains nor knowledge,

HE IS A DUKE.

There is a young man in the House of Commons, and in the Ministry, who has held for years office of higher rank than ever would have been given to Edmund Burke, or than has yet been given to John Bright. He is not a brilliant young man. He is a solid, stolid, heavy sort of person—intellectually, I mean. Otherwise he is a man bright enough. He is not, or at least was not, a virtuous young man. He first became famous as the patron of Anonyma. In personal appearance and style of address he reminds one of Rawdon Crawley. He was urged into politics as a means of occupying his manly energies and distracting himself from more directly baneful amusements. He has not worked badly. He is now charge now of one of the most important and critical of our home departments. He is listened to with a certain degree of attention by the House of Commons whenever he makes a speech, and in society he rather patronizes Gladstone. He is the

SON AND HEIR OF ENGLAND'S RICHEST DUKE.

I happened to come lately on an old number of *Vanity Fair*,—I mean the illustrated paper of that name. It contained a portrait, humorously exaggerated, of a certain English Duke who bears an illustrious name, but who is himself supposed to be rather scampish in his ways. The few lines of description which accompanied the portrait praised the Duke very highly for his good-nature and moderation, because, as the writer put it, a man with so much wealth, influence, and power, might have done almost boundless harm if he had been so inclined. The praise, of course, was sarcastic, and the comment was very significant. Our Dukes, to do them justice, are not half so bad, or even so stupid, as might fairly have been expected. Their titles are not all drawn from the most honorable sources, however we in England may revere them. For example, there was not long since in the House of Lords a sharp personal controversy between the Duke of Richmond, who leads the Tory party, and the Duke of St. Albans, who holds under Government the remarkable office of Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard. Both these eminent Peers derive their titles from one source. They spring from

RIVAL MISTRESSES OF CHARLES II.

What a divinity doth hedge a King! In private life people would be rather ashamed to have it known that even their great-great-grandmother was a loose woman. But, when a King can give a title, such a pedigree becomes an honor. We have only some twenty Dukes altogether, and of these the Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke of Grafton, the Duke of St. Albans, and the Duke of Richmond are all sprung from the amours of Charles II. Of the twenty Dukes whom we are proud to possess, there are not more than two or three who can be said to have made for themselves any reputation whatever for ability. Two or three are renowned as scamps, two or three have made a respectable position in Parliament; the rest have nothing but their rank and their wealth. Is not that enough? What motive has a Duke for exertion and ambition? He cannot raise himself in the world. A man cannot be higher than a Duke in English society, unless he is a Prince of the Blood Royal. If the Duke of Richmond had written "Oliver Twist," "The Newcomes," "Middlemarch," the "Idyls of the King," and the "Ring and the Book;" if he had rivalled Huxley and Tyndall in science, and excelled Herbert Spencer in mental philosophy; if he had won the battle of the Alma, and managed successfully the national finances, he would still,

ABOVE AND BEYOND ALL THIS,

be the Duke of Richmond. He could not by any merits or achievements add a cubit to his stature in English society.

Therefore it is much to the honor of a Duke when he tries to be something else as well as a Duke. He is a man so shut off from most of the temptings of human ambition, that if he shows any inclination to do anything except live and be a Duke, it is positive evidence of some genuine and disinterested purpose. Therefore the Duke of Argyll is well worth writing of, and ought to be held in honor. He is not, to be sure, an English Duke, but then he comes from one of the proudest stocks of a very proud Scotch nobility. He is

THE MAC CALLUM MORE,

a son of the great Callum (or Colin), the founder of the house. In Scotland he is regarded as a sort of sovereign over the region where his estates lie. As everybody knows, his eldest son is married to the Princess Louise, daughter of Queen Victoria. The Duke of Argyll might, therefore, hold himself free from any need to struggle after personal distinction, and it is to his great honor, morally as well as intellectually, that he has led so busy a life, and worked hard in such varied fields of labor. He is not very rich; that is, he is not among the rich Dukes. His wealth will not compare with that of the Duke of Devonshire, or indeed with that of several other Peers; but he is rich enough to maintain the dignity of his station, and the laborious duties which he undertakes bring him no gain that could be worth his consideration. On the whole, and apart from his political opinions and his general enlightenment, he is, I think, the

MOST RESPECTABLE OF ALL OUR DUKES,

merely because of his steady love of work. But when we add to this consideration the fact that his political sympathies have always been enlightened, and that almost every good cause has found an earnest advocate in him, I think we may consider that in personal merit he stands among our Dukes like Saul among his brethren.

It is only in metaphor and in merit, however, that he thus overtops his brother Dukes. A less imposing figure it would not be easy to find. The Duke of Argyll is a small man, with a feeble frame and a shambling walk. His fair, fresh face is surmounted by a *chevelure* which used to be of a bright red tint, but now is becomingly chastened by a tinge of soberizing gray. He throws his head as high in air as he can while he walks, and seems to sniff the breeze like one of the large puppy-dogs in native pictures. He always gives one the impression of a little man who makes himself rather ridiculous by fancying that he is of gigantic stature, and comporting himself accordingly. He walks through the lobbies and corridors of the House of Lords with his hands in his waistcoat pockets and his hat on the back of his head, and he looks as if he thought himself a person whom it would be rather dangerous to approach. Indeed, it is generally believed that the Duke of Argyll is

NOT DEFICIENT IN SELF-CONCEIT.

When he was a young man this quality used to come out rather strongly in him. The Duke of Argyll began life very soon. He is now only 50 years of age, and he has been a prominent public man for nearly thirty years of that time. Lord Houghton, in proposing his health at a public dinner some time ago, said good-humoredly that the Duke "was, I think, 17 when he wrote a pamphlet called 'Advice to the Peers,' and he has gone on advising us ever since." Pursuing the career of his friend, Lord Houghton went on to say, "Soon after that he got mixed up with ecclesiastical affairs and was excommunicated." I am not sufficiently well acquainted with the history of the controversy in which the Duke of Argyll engaged so early, as to know whether he underwent at anybody's hands the awful ban of excommunication. My impression was that despite his youth, and the *perfervidum ingenium Scotorum*, he contrived rather to hedge and to evade the difficulties on both sides. The controversy was

A FAMOUS ONE.

It concerned the freedom of the Church of Scotland from the legal supremacy of lay patronage; and it led to the great secession of upwards of 400 clergymen and a large body of the laity, who, under the leadership of Dr. Chalmers, founded the Free Church. Into this controversy the Duke of Argyll, then Marquis of Lorne, rushed with all the energy of Scottish youth, but in it he maintained himself, I think, with a good deal of the proverbial Scottish caution. He wrote in 1843 (Lord Houghton says 1842, but I adhere to Lord Houghton supposed), and his first contribution to the controversy was entitled, "A Letter to the Peers, from a Peer's Son, on the Duty and Necessity of Immediate Legislative Interposition in Behalf of the Church of Scotland, as Determined by Considerations of Constitutional Law." This letter recommended that lay patronage should be abolished by legislation. Dr. Chalmers welcomed the young controversialist as an important and able adherent. But the Marquis of Lorne was not prepared to follow the great divine and orator into actual secession. The heirs to Dukedoms is Great Britain seldom go very far in matters of dissent. The Marquis published another pamphlet in the form of "A Letter to the Rev. Thomas Chalmers on the Present Position of Church Affairs in Scotland," in which, while retaining his own views on the lay-patronage principle, he declined to accept the doctrine of Chalmers that lay patronage and the spiritual independence of the Church were, "like oil and water, immiscible." The Free Church movement went on, and the young Marquis drew back. He subsequently vindicated his course, and reviewed the whole question in an "Essay on the Ecclesiastical History of Scotland,"—an able treatise, into which, however, the readers of the *Galaxy* would hardly care to follow us. There were

THE LITERARY BEGINNINGS

of the author of the "Reign of Law." When he published the "Essay on Scottish Ecclesiastical History" he was 25 years old.

Meanwhile, the young controversialist had become Duke of Argyll on the death of his father, in 1847. He had been sent in the House of Lords, not, however, as Duke of Argyll, but as Baron Sundridge in the English Peerage. A Scottish Peer does not possess the right of sitting in the House of Lords. Scotland elects at the beginning of each Parliament sixteen Peers, who represent her in that house. Ireland sends twenty-eight representative Peers there, who, like those of Scotland, are elected for life. But a great many Scotch and Irish Peers have English titles as well, and by virtue of those titles sit in the House of Lords; and the Duke of Argyll is one of those. Nothing can seem more perplexed and complicated to a foreigner than the arrangements of our Peerage. For our purposes, however, they are simple, and with the general principle that a Peer can only have a seat in the House of Lords, and cannot have anything to do with the House of Commons. So far everything is clear. But the first time a foreigner listens to a debate in the House of Commons, he hears perhaps the Marquis of Hartington make a speech. He asks how it comes to pass that this is a Marquis, and is told that the Marquis of Hartington is in fact no Marquis at all, but merely Mr. Spencer Campton Cavendish, eldest son of the Duke of Devonshire, having, according to English usage, the title

"BY COURTESY"

of Marquis, a title without any legal effect, and which will not serve as a description of its possessor in any formal document. If the son of the Duke of Devonshire is to be described formally, he is spoken of as "the Hon. Spencer Campton Cavendish, commonly called Marquis of Hartington." He therefore may be elected to sit in the House of Commons, which House in fact swarms with elder and younger sons of the nobility, bearing courtesy titles. This much, no doubt, our foreigner easily understands; but he suddenly remembers that Lord Palmerston was a member of the House of Commons up to his death at the age of 81, and he asks in consternation, was his too only a courtesy title, and was Lord Palmerston's father living at that time? It has to be explained to him that Lord Palmerston was a Peer with

A GENUINE TITLE OF HIS OWN;

but then he was not entitled, unless elected a representative Peer, to sit in the House of Lords, and therefore qualified to be chosen as a member of the House of Commons. Then perhaps he is puzzled about the Lord Russell, who he knows sat in the House of Commons for a long time and now sits in the House of Lords, and who has not succeeded to any Peerage in the meantime, for the head of the House of Bedford is alive and well, and Lord Russell is far out of the way of the succession in any case. But here comes in a new condition of things. The Queen conferred upon Lord John Russell in 1861 a Peerage of his own, and he sits in the House of Lords as Earl Russell. But we have at least

ONE DISTINCTLY CLEAR OR NOBLE

who possess or are courteously gifted with titles. There are Peers of England, Peers of Ireland, Peers of Scotland, Peers of the United Kingdom (created since the legislative union of the three countries), and the sons of Peers who bear titles of courtesy. The Peers of England and those of the United Kingdom sit in the House of Lords by right, and cannot be elected to the House of Commons. The Irish and Scotch Peers sit in the House of Lords only when they are elected as representatives of their order there, and when not so elected they may be chosen to sit in the House of Commons if they can render themselves acceptable to a constituency. The bearers of courtesy titles may sit in the House of Commons, but not in the House of Lords. This digression may seem a little dry and wearisome, but I think it will be found of advantage to American readers in enabling them to understand some of our English Parliamentary arrangements which strangers generally find it difficult to master.

The Duke of Argyll, then, came to sit in the House of Lords as Baron Sundridge. I may mention perhaps that this latter title is that under which his name is formally recorded in the division lists, but that he is always spoken of and alluded to by his Ducal title. He distinguished himself by pimping almost instantaneously into the thick of debate. The young Scotchman

MUCH ASTONISHED THE STAID AND FORMAL PEERS.

They had been accustomed to debates conducted in measured tones and with awful show of deference to age and political standing. The young Duke of Argyll spoke upon any and every subject in a sharp and clear voice, with astonishing fluency, and without the slightest reverence for years or authority. Young as he was, he looked still younger. With his small form and his thin, fresh-complexioned face, his bush of fiery hair, and his shrill tones, he sometimes seemed more like a saucy Scotch schoolboy quarreling over a game of marbles, than a Peer of the realm debating in the House of Lords. To speak the plain truth, the general impression of that House for a long time was that

SHEER IMPUDENCE,

and nothing else, was the chief characteristic of the young MacCullum More. The late Earl of Derby was leader of the Conservative party. He was one of the two or three really great Parliamentary debaters of the time, and although not possessed of any remarkable capacity as a statesman, he had won the supreme command of his party by his energy, his force of character, his wealth and territorial rank, his long experience of public affairs, and his never-failing command of invective and of declamatory eloquence. This was the Earl of Derby of whom Macaulay said that the science of Parliamentary debate came to him by instinct; and he had been famous, when he sat in the House of Commons as Lord Stanley, by the prolonged passage of arms in which he fairly held his own against that Titan of debate, Daniel O'Connell, who had crushed up Disraeli as a steam-hammer might cr

CHARLES BRADLAUGH.

An Evening with the Noted English Republican.

A Reminiscence of Gerald Massey.

How Bradlaugh Became an Atheist.

The great man has come and gone, and, by those who have seen and heard him, will never be forgotten. It was the writer's privilege to spend two hours in pleasant converse with him after his lecture, in recalling incidents of early life, a part of which was spent

UNDER THE SAME ROOF.

Charles Bradlaugh was then about 16 years of age, and already gave much promise of his future achievements; a tall, handsome, clever young fellow, simple-minded and good-natured to a fault, whom we girls delighted to tease and impose upon. At that time Love and Hilarity claimed him for their own; he was the soul of fun and frolic, and it was good to see the gleam of the old ruling passion, still strong within him, breaking over his face yet, despite all the struggles and hard knocks he has encountered during the last twenty-five years. Still better than all this was it to note the recollections of former past; to see the tear dim the eye at old memories of the loved and the lost, and the hearty and affectionate greeting of old friends. All this leaves a grateful and pleasant impression. It has been truly said that Gratitude is the attribute of a great mind; narrow-minded and selfish people are never grateful.

WHAT A PLEASANT REUNION

was that of Tuesday evening! In answer to our multitudinous inquiries, we gleaned the following sheaf of interest, which I give in his own words, though not in exactly the manner in which it came, being in dialogue, which might prove tedious to the reader:

"Since we met," said Mr. Bradlaugh, "life has been a scene of many struggles and some triumphs. There have been times when it seemed as though every man's hand was against me. My view of life has indeed been a varied one. Applauded by thousands, and greeted with the acclamations of crowds, there have still been some lonely pauses in my life. Atheist though I am, I have breakfasted with Cardinals and Bishops. I have been entertained at the homes of Princes, and have broken bread and slept contentedly in the hut of a coal-miner. The cause I upheld has been everything to me, and, whenever and wherever I could put in a word for it, I have done so.

"Yes," he continued, in answer to a remark, "my hair is turning gray in spots; and there are grey spots upon my heart, too, but it is not all gray; there are yet some places fresh, and green left, though sorrow has left deep furrows upon its surface. But this meeting does me good, and carries me back

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS,

when we were all young together. Your voices take me back—back. I can close my eyes and forget the intervening time. I see again the beautiful face and form of your mother,—our mother I am proud to call her,—who gave me shelter when I had none, and bread when bread was dear and hard to get." "Can you never forget that?" we asked. "Can I *ever* forget it?" he replied, "*till I die,—not till I die!*" How sacred the dates that fell upon us all for a few minutes at this, none but ourselves may know. How different is this from the meeting which took place in the lobby of the Music Hall last week. Some of this hereafter; let us keep awhile for Bradlaugh, a satisfactory subject, with his impressionable nature, with whom the world succeeds if the laugh, the jest; but the kind heart and noble nature are always present. "How strange it is," he said—"it seems to be my fate—to

OUT MY SUCCESS IN LIFE TO WOMEN:

First, your mother, who guided and counseled me when I first started out. After her death, another,—proud, patrician, and beautiful,—who came to my rescue when I was in despondency; received me at her house, where were assembled the wealth and intellect of France; demanded for me a hearing from them; and, responding to me so warmly, made my name and object known in circles I could not otherwise have penetrated. And, lastly, my daughters. For their sakes I am proud to give my efforts in so noble a cause, and make my name a power in the land, which shall live a little while after me, and with which no suspicion of dishonesty or wrong shall ever be mingled; but they shall have it to say, their father died as he had lived, an honest and conscientious Atheist, who had done what he could to relieve the sufferings and better the condition of his fellow-man."

"Rather singular, is it not, that you and your old acquaintance,

GERALD MASSEY

should come to Chicago at the same time?" we asked. "Have you met?" "Only once," he replied, "at the reception given us by the Lotos Club of New York. Never till then, since that memorable night when you and I went to hear a lecture on Co-operation by a gentleman named Cooper. Since then Gerald Massey rather frights me." I remembered this incident well, and, as it is not without interest, give it here.

A gentleman named Walter Cooper, who was manager of the Co-operative Tailors' Association, introduced into the Society, in the capacity of clerk, a young man who was *not* a tailor, and, therefore, *not* a member, at a stated salary. This was in direct and flagrant violation of the rules and by-laws of the Association, which declared that no one but a member could fill any office in the concern. The main body of tailors rebelled, and demanded the instant dismissal of Gerald Massey. A war ensued, which ended in the discharge of one or two of the most efficient and active members of the Society by Walter Cooper, who, in some hocus-pocus way, got the sceptre of power into his own hands, and kept his favorite in office. The issue of this transaction was illegal, as the constitution of the Society expressly declaring that no measure should be decided or acted upon without a two-thirds vote of the entire body. It was while this furor was at its height that Cooper advertised a lecture on "Co-operation" at the Hall of Science, City Road, London; and Charles Bradlaugh, then a young man, almost unknown, who was intimate with the discharged tailors, was appointed to attend the lecture, and, at the close,

PUT A FEW QUESTIONS

to the lecturer; while the others should be stationed in different parts of the hall, to rise, Jacquino-like, and confront him, to his dismay and final confusion, when his replies would warrant them in doing so. Cooper was completely misled by Bradlaugh's youth and innocent appearance, though he showed considerable surprise and some embarrassment at the tendency of the questions put, and soon found that he was indeed stepping among hornets. Gerald Massey, who was on the platform, with his new-made wife, came to the rescue of his tormentor, but only added fuel to the flame. The excitement ran high, and noise predominated, at one time there were fears of a general row, in the midst of which Mrs. Massey clung to her husband, encircling him with her arms, and was finally borne from the hall in a fainting condition.

A GRAND TABLEAU!

Cooper confounded! Massey annihilated! Bradlaugh triumphant! and the discharged tailors! Oh! what a merry time we had going home from the Hall,—a party of us, Bradlaugh at the head, in fine spirits.

"And although some twenty-six years have passed since then, there is yet a coolness between the two great men, and the recollection of that night always provokes merriment in the minds of the attacking party. And that is why some of us, who formed a party to be waited in the lobby of the Music Hall to see and speak at the conclusion of the lecture, felt a little anxious as to our reception, and our apprehensions was pretty well warranted, though we had only been silent spectators of the little affair just related. But we had hoped that time and circumstance had dimmed all that was unpleasant in the past, and we had read his poetry, and rejoiced in his success, and listened with delight to his able and interesting lecture on Charles Lamb. Though we had no claim whatever upon his favor, there *was one* with us

WHO HAD A CLAIM,

who had fed him when he was hungry, and clothed him when he was homeless, and contributed in a great measure to his success in life, from whose house his first poems were published,—who had waited with the most delightful anticipations for his visit to Chicago, who had spent two whole days hunting him, with as much pleasure as a father would a son whom he had not seen for years; and for *him* to be met with coldness, and the touch of the tips of the fingers, was a different thing.

"Coldness, or even actions odious," our writing-friend *do* tell me; but we can turn with renewed zest to our own pleasant remembrances, and leave Gerald Massey's actions to his own conscience.

Mr. Bradlaugh expects to return to the West in a few weeks, when, we trust, he will stay over in this city for a few days, if his many engagements will allow him. He has been warmly welcomed in the West, and, when he spoke at Omaha, people came from as far as 150 miles away to hear him. The leading railroads in the West have offered many generous and unusual inducements for him to return; and it is doubtful if he goes back to England before spring. His high hopes and aspirations for the future are all good and true, and of noble purpose, but, being told in confidence, must not be repeated here.

The writer could fill a page easily with the account of his adventures, both serious and comic; but the way in which he struck the lead to

FAME AND FORTUNE

was this: He and his father and mother were members of an Episcopal Church, and he was frequently sent out as a sort of temperance-missionary, and in this way commenced to speak in public, by and by displaying unusual and growing abilities as a speaker and debater. Now there was a secular and scientific hall in the neighborhood, where public discussions were held. These were frequently theological, and at one time the subject was, "Is there a God?" Charles Bradlaugh undertook to prove the affirmative, and one Colin M. Campbell was chosen for the negative champion. Both able men and good debaters. The discussion was to last three nights. Bradlaugh entered into the discussion with all the fire, the ardor, the zeal, and the enthusiasm of youth and genius. His opponent —the son of a clergyman—was older, calmer, and wiser. The first night, Bradlaugh carried the subject through with considerable dash; the second night, he wavered; and, on the last, he threw up his hand, and openly declared it impossible to confute such arguments as his opponent brought to bear upon the subject, and acknowledged himself completely convinced and

CONVERTED TO ATHEISM.

And now,—

> Oh, for the rarity
> Of Christian charity
> Under the sun,—

his father, hearing of this, turned Bradlaugh out of doors, without even a change of clothes, for he was not yet of age; withdrew his security for the position of trust which he then held, saying that his son had "fallen among thieves," and he would not be responsible for him any longer; and eventually procured his discharge from his station,—following him after that with the most bitter and relentless persecution, in which, I grieve to say, his mother joined. His new friends, the Atheists, received him with open arms, and shared with him what little they had, and started him on his new career; and so our acquaintance began. THEO.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

The Potato Crop—The Cause and Cure of Its Failure—The Proper Soil, Climate, and Conditions.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Dec. 25, 1873.

The potato crop appears to have been very near a general failure the past year,—in some parts of the country from drought, and in others from too much rain. Northern New York and a part of Vermont have been the most fortunate; in short, those sections are almost certain of a crop every season,—not on account of soil, but adaptation of climate. Northern Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan also produce good crops of this vegetable.

WHAT CAUSES THE FAILURE?

is the important question; for, when we have learned this, we may be able to apply a remedy. That we have given too much regard to soil, and too little to climate and condition of soil, is now pretty evident. And, now that the failure is right before us in its most unpleasant aspect, it is the best time to investigate the subject, and to secure the future against a similar loss, providing that such a thing is possible. There are many people who have great reliance on Providence and the season; and, when we have a crop-failure, it is not their fault, but the fault of the season, or some other cause beyond their control. We have had too much of this kind of teaching, and it is time to take

A MORE PRACTICAL VIEW

of the subject.

"The Farm and Garden," for more than twenty years, has turned its efforts in that direction, with more or less of success; but it requires line upon line and precept upon precept, here a little and there a great deal, and then this oft repeated and as often enforced.

We have anticipated much aid from our Agricultural Colleges; but they, too, have followed the old, beaten path of the books, that tell us the same old story about deep plowing and timely seeding, as though this was all of the science of culture. But we have seen three droughty seasons overflow the corn-cribs, two of them overload the orchards, and then seriously damage the trees; while other crops have been, as it were, the mere plaything of the seasons.

The farmer must look beyond the mere idea of learning how

> To plow, to sow,
> To reap, to mow.

He must know the natural habits of the plants he cultivates and the animals that he rears. And, in addition to the habits of plants, he must learn how far they will bear change from their normal condition. It is easy to see that the potato is restive under change, and that the conditions must conform as near as possible to those presented in its wild state.

A rich, moist soil, with a cool, moist climate, are of

PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE.

If, after planting, the ground can be kept cool by a mulch of straw, leaves, or other such litter, we will have supplied a part of the conditions; and if we can give plenty of moisture, in connection with good drainage, we shall have supplied nearly all of its needs.

For three years we have had dry weather, and in such weather we may plow very deep; in short, deep planting is essential to success. The seed must have moisture sufficient for germination,—a little vapor from the water, nothing more; and this is found at the depth of 2, 3, or 6 inches; but, if the soil is even a moderately-tenacious clay, planting at that depth, when the soil is saturated with moisture, would produce a very different result. If the soil did not rot outright, the plants would make but a feeble growth, and a feeble growth of plants makes small tubers, and small tubers are generally stigmatized as

SMALL POTATOES.

Thus we see that it is the conditions, and not so much the soil, that makes or mars the potato crop. One season the same soil gives us large returns; and the next season, with the same culture, the crop may be a failure. And this leads to the question of culture, and how it must be modified to suit the changing seasons, as part of the essentials to success.

We have shown the effect of deep planting in a dry season, and now we must look at the opposite. One of the most profitable crops that we have grown, or at least the largest yield for the least labor, the seed was dropped into the bottom of the furrow; but this is an exceptional rule,—that is, if the furrows are cut from 4 to 6 inches, as is the usual rule. To overcome this difficulty of covering too deeply with the plow, and yet to loosen the earth below, I have, for the past two years, used

A SUB-SOIL ATTACHMENT

to the common plow. This is set 4 inches below the bottom of the plow, and, as it is a small plow,—a soil-lifter of itself,—it holds the plow in place, and the plow can be set to cut a very shallow furrow, say 1½ to 2 inches deep. This thin furrow-slice is ample to cover the seed, and permits of very cheap planting. With the loose, porous bed below, and this thin covering of the seed, we are in a measure fortified against an excess of moisture; and yet, in a dry time, there is sufficient to insure germination. This would be sure to place the crop

BEYOND THE ADVERSE CONDITION

of the season. In case the season comes off dry, we may harrow the entire surface just as the plants begin to appear above ground, or even before; and, by compressing the surface with a heavy iron roller, we shall prevent evaporation; and the moisture that arises by capillary attraction will be sufficient to insure a healthy growth. But, should heavy rains follow, the harrowing should follow at suitable times, as that tends to dry the soil by admitting the air and the heat; and, in this case, the rolling may be omitted.

We are now ready to meet

ANY CHANGE IN THE CONDITIONS,

whether of rainfall or drought. If wet, we use the harrow and cultivator between the rows, simply to hold the weeds in check, and, as far as possible, to dry the soil by evaporation; and this is accomplished with repeated stirring. If drought follows, we turn the cultivator-shovels towards the hills, and turn a layer of earth on them; and this is repeated during the period of the drought. This checks evaporation from the roots, and the normal condition is somewhat maintained.

We will now see what the farmer should do who has no sub-soil attachment, and does not know just when to get one. Two years ago, a few of these attachments were made at Fairbury, in this State; but I have learned that the demand did not justify the manufacture, and that it has been discontinued; but, if they were put on sale at the implement-stores, there would be a demand for them for potato-planting, if for nothing else.

Putting the seed at the bottom of a deep furrow is not the best thing as a rule, and we must adopt some other rule, though, if it is possible to get the attachment, do so, as the cost is only $5 or $6, and will save itself in the planting of only a few acres. In some soils, and in some conditions of it, we may

TURN A SHALLOW FURROW

on the seed, provided we use a gage-wheel, and by keeping the share very sharp. But, if the soil is a trifle too moist, this is not so easy of accomplishment, and the furrow will be too deep for the safety of the seed. Our next plan is to plow the soil in the usual way, harrow it down smooth, mark off the rows 3 feet apart, and so shallow that the impression will only serve as a guide to dropping the seed, which is covered with the cultivator by turning the shovels inward, and thus making a miniature ridge along the row. Had the above precaution been taken the past spring, we should heard little of the loss of seed by being drowned out, or rotting by deep planting. Then, too, the farmer would have been ready to take advantage of the after condition of the season, whether wet or dry. But a good stand of plants is of the first importance, and, falling in this, there must be a failure in the crop.

The potato-crop has become one of great importance, and it is proper that we seek to adopt a system of culture that will insure regular annual crops.

THE NATIVE HOME OF THE POTATO

is in a cool, moist climate, with a rich, humus-charged soil, and well-drained, gravelly sub-soil. In our more arid climate we must produce these conditions as nearly as possible. This may be done by a top-dressing of straw, leaves, or other litter, which will serve to keep the soil moist and cool, as it checks evaporation. I have found a top-dressing of manure to be of great value, as this also serves to hold moisture.

As a general rule, the farmer does not repeat the potato-crop on the same land, and also finds what is called

SECOND SOD,

or the second crop after breaking the sward, to be the best for the purpose. This soil contains a large proportion of humus, and this retains moisture, and is also susceptible of drainage. If we continue to crop this land, we must supply the same conditions by an application of barn-yard manure, swamp-muck, or straw; and this is the more valuable when applied as a top-dressing.

We must, therefore, select a soil for this crop that contains humus like the decaying sward or ground inclining to be swampy; but, at the same time, it must be well drained. Yet, with plenty of unrotted barn-yard manure, we can make almost any soil approach these conditions.

With attention to the required conditions, and thorough after-culture, we may insure a fair crop

IN THE MOST ADVERSE SEASON.

The most critical period of this crop is the three weeks that follow blooming, for then the tubers form rapidly, if the conditions are favorable, that year we should be careful not to disturb the hills by adding earth or by hoeing them; yet we may cultivate between the rows, and this will be found of value, as it will admit the air and dew, and by keeping down the weeds these will not be present to pump up the little moisture from the roots, and to dissipate it by evaporation. If the growth of vines has been such as to shade the entire surface, we may be well assured of a fine yield, even in a dry season, for this shading prevents evaporation.

When we put

A NEW VARIETY

in the garden and given it extra care, the yield astonishes us, and we at once fall in love with the new variety; but the next year it is sent to the field, and receives the usual field-culture, and is found to be no better than its compeers, and by the third year is thrown aside, and all forget the lesson that had been taught us in the better culture of the garden, and that, by planting a less area, and doing all the labor, we should receive better returns than by our present system of field-culture, and of

HALF WEEDS AND HALF POTATOES,

as though we had determined to grow the crop on shares, content to receive half, or less than half, of what should be an average crop.

While there is no large area of country that produces good annual crops of potatoes, we may, by proper management, grow good, fair crops in all seasons, either wet or dry, and also in a great variety of soils.

Potatoes at a dollar a bushel do not argue good farming, especially as farmers themselves are large buyers at this rate, as they are at present.

RURAL.

NEW YEAR'S EVE.

> The years go by with silent tread;
> And some are distant, some are dead,
> That once were dear;
> And, as I sat alone to-night,
> And sadly watched the fading light,
> The dying year,
> Full many a mem'ry of the tomb,
> Of many a mad and merry time,
> Of funeral-knell and wedding-chime
> Came gath'ring with the early gloom,
> And faces long forgot were there,
> And voices hushed forever spoke,
> And recollections hard to bear
> That twilight-revery awoke,
>
> These marks along the stream of years,
> These strokes upon the fatal bell,
> They are but monuments of grief and tears,
> The chime is but a funeral-knell;
> For griefs recalled are griefs renewed again;
> And joys remembered—they are sadder yet.
> Oblivion brings alone her joys to men,
> And happiness is only to forget.

CHARLES N. GREGORY.

Philadelphia Election Frauds.

From the Philadelphia Press.

William A. Porter, who acted as judge of the election in the Seventh Division of the Eleventh Ward, on Tuesday last, was brought before Ald. McColgan last evening, charged with ballot-box stuffing in his division on the day mentioned above. Benjamin L. Temple appeared for the prosecution, and Col. James F. Keagan, of the New York Bar, for the defendant. This case is the first of a series of cases which, it is said, will be brought before the public, and will eventually tend to the purification of the ballot. The witnesses were election officers in the division and the party who deposited the first vote on the morning in question. The first witness was one of the Inspectors, Mr. Benjamin Tutor, who testified that he saw the defendant at the polls on the morning of Tuesday last, acting as judge of the election; was there when the polls opened, in company with the defendant (witness produced memorandum of list of voters taken from the tally list by his clerk, Mr. Fredericks); Alan M. Robinette deposited the first vote on the morning in question; suspicion was first aroused "by the defendant taking charge of the ballot, and sitting with his arms over it;" when Porter deposited Robinette's vote in the box he put in other tickets also; looked in the box and saw other tickets in there; remonstrated with defendant, and said he had placed them there; this he denied; witness believed he said, "Take all the other tickets out and leave Robinette's in," but Porter refused to act upon suggestion; there were 172 votes polled during the entire day, and 275 were found in the box; at the third hour sat alongside of Porter, and the votes in the box tallied with the number polled. The witness produced a memorandum of the votes polled during each hour of the day, and the number found in the box at the close. Witness did not know what became of the ballot-box after the polls closed; Porter took the box with him; I took no copy of the names from the tally list; the papers were not signed by the minority officers. Adolphus Lex was sworn and testified that he had charge of the registry book on Tuesday last; heard Tutor and Porter have words about placing votes in the box; Tutor called Porter to account; if there were any votes in the box they must have been there when the polls were opened; Porter had charge of the box and kept his arm over it. John S. Fredericks, sworn: I was clerk for Mr. Tutor at the election on Tuesday last; the first man who voted was Mr. Robinette; Porter had charge of the box; at 1 o'clock Mr. Porter had charge of the box, and sat resting his arms upon it, facing me, and in his left hand held a number of tickets; he turned around with his back toward me, and when he resumed his first position the tickets had disappeared; when the votes were counted for that hour (sixth) it was found that 23 ballots had been cast and there were 51 votes in the box. Alan M. Robinette sworn: Vote in the Seventh Division of the Eleventh Ward, at the house corner of New Market and Brown streets; voted there on Tuesday morning last about 8 o'clock; after I put my vote in, heard a wrangle between Tutor and Porter regarding the last named stuffing the box; Tutor wished to have the box opened, but Porter objected, and said, "He'd be d—d if anybody would open the box, and he would like to see any one do it." After arguments for prosecution and defense the Alderman held accused in $1,000 bail for his appearance at the present term of the court, Charles Elton becoming his surety.

METROPOLITAN MODES.

Frugality Among the Rich---Worth, and His Bad Taste.

Round Waists---The Latest from Paris.

Robes of Hymeneal Sacrifice---Velvet Bodices with Thin Skirts.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25, 1873.

This is, among many Gothamites, as merry a Christmas, perhaps, as they have often passed. The renewed financial ease is so welcome, after the closeness of the autumn, that it is better appreciated and enjoyed than if there had been no dark outlook a few weeks ago. Besides, everybody has been, and is, determined to make the best out of the situation, and to be as cheerful as possible over past and prospective misfortunes.

SENSIBLE ECONOMY.

My own observation in public and private is, that, while certain fashionable circles are curtailing their expenses but slightly, the majority, even of wealthy persons, are practicing an economy heretofore unknown. At an elegant reception, given last week, which, in respect to prominent persons present, is likely to be one of the most remarkable of the season, fully half the dresses worn were of last year's make, and some were yet older. It is very sensible and altogether admirable in fashionable women to wear their gowns a second year; but, until the current season, it certainly has not been customary.

The old toilettes, at the party mentioned, were so much prettier and more graceful than the new, that the dames who had appeared, with inward dissatisfaction, in their ancient gowns, went home more than content that they had practiced economy, and, at the same time, vindicated their reputation for good taste.

SEVERAL DRESSES BY WORTH

were among the new costumes, and were "worthy" of his reputation as an original. Nobody, for a moment, could have mistaken them for anybody else's design; and nobody would have thought them in anything but most execrable taste, had it not been for their costly maker. For instance, there was a dress of mignonette-green gros-grain, demi-train, round waist, low, round neck, and very short sleeves. So far it was well enough, barring the neck and sleeves; but when I tell you that it had eight varieties of trimming of all widths, put on in every conceivable figure,—no two lines having the smallest relation to each other,—and, to crown the whole, patches of a dull, pale-blue silk appearing now and again, like spots of sky through clouds, you will understand that the dress had only its expense and Parisian nativity to recommend it.

In contradistinction to this motley conception, is a lovely dress of metropolitan origin. The long, sweeping train of peach-bloom-brown gros-grain (do you know the flint?) is bordered by a close-plaited ruffle of satin two shades darker. A curious little arrangement of the satin, finished with silk, serves for overskirt and basque in one. The round waist has a square neck, filled in with finest lace, and the puffed satin sleeves, reaching to the elbow, are also frilled with lace. The noticeable elegance of this robe, bare of all attempt at ornamentation, with the exception of the one-finger-wide ruffle about the edge, is so great that the French dress looked, beside it, like a bundle of rags.

Another Worth toilette was a dull-pink silk, finished with pale-sage-green folds, which meandered over the skirt in such a way as to suggest little streams of sea-water trickling down from some mysterious source.

COMBINATIONS OF COLORS

are, in the eyes of the autocrat of Parisian modistes, merely putting in juxtaposition the hues which no other sane person would dream of bringing together. So utterly without beauty or suitability are some of his mixtures, that I sometimes wonder if he be not color-blind. His favorite tints are dull shades of indistinct colors, neither pleasing to the eye nor becoming to the complexion. However, nobody is compelled to wear his dresses, and certainly the few who can afford to pay his price are quite at liberty to admire his ill-taste.

ROUND WAISTS

are coming back,—more's the pity! They are are less comfortable and convenient than basques, and less generally becoming to that, for you see, we had our basques in peace for about four years, which is certainly as long as any fashion can be expected to endure.

A lady just from Paris tells me that all the new house-dresses there are made with absolutely untrimmed demi-trains, and round waists, with scarcely any decoration except the inevitable fraise round the neck. All varieties of laces-ruffles are the mode; but neckties and most colored bows are of the past. Brooches also are little used,—lockets and other pendants taking their place. So you see that, probably by next summer, it will be possible to get an elegant costume out of fifteen yards, and, if we choose, we can have two gowns to our present one.

I think the return of round waists, and consequently of belts, will be generally regretted; but the report is more than confirmed by most of the imported robes I have recently noticed. This advance backward in styles will, undoubtedly, secure a restoration of the charming Gabrielle dress, than which nothing better sets off a symmetrical figure. Indeed, a costume of this description has already been devised. It is intended for a dinner-dress, and the material is lilac gros-grain of beautiful quality. The skirt is finished on the edge with a large, soft cord, covered with the silk. A full of finger-wide Chantilly lace forms the outline of a vest, and, following the seams of the front breadth (being caught up twice in shallow scallops), ends in a large rosette of lace on the side breadth, fifteen inches from the bottom, where also begins a twelve-inch Chantilly flounce, which continues round the train. The lace is all headed by a full-fringed ruching of the gros-grain. The V neck has a box-plaited ruffle of Chantilly, and an inner one of Valenciennes. The sleeves are tight to the arm, and close at the wrist,—the hand being set off by the full ruffle of black and white lace. Bows, made of Chantilly barbes, close the front from hem to neck, and complete one of the simplest and most tasteful dresses I have seen.

WEDDINGS-OWNS.

Apparently there has never been so alarming a matrimonial mania as is prevailing this season. The poorer men grow, the more responsibilities they seem willing to assume. Weddings and wedding-garments are the subject of constant gossip, and you are daily reminded of marriage and giving in marriage by getting involved in long lines of bridal carriages, stumbling over strips of carpet laid from curbstone to church-door, and being compelled to walk under awnings never intended to cover your uninvited head. Whether the nearly-wedded are determined to starve together, or have been exceptionally fortunate during the late monetary difficulties, I am unaware; but it certainly appears as if the usual number of matrimonial fledglings has been doubled this season.

One of the richest forthcoming bridal robes is of white, thick gros-grain silk. The court-train has an apron-front, and is worn over a tulle-petticoat. The train is bordered with exquisite Valenciennes, two fingers wide, headed by a fringed ruche of silk. The petticoat is composed of lapping folds of tulle, laid so as to bring four thicknesses together. The tulle, of course, is over a dead white silk, and the several thicknesses lend it a lovely, cloudlike effect. The round waist is trimmed with Valenciennes; and the sleeves, cut page-fashion, and lined with taffeta silk, are edged with it also. The veil is tulle, and falls to within a few inches of the hem,—the train not being long.

Another wedding-gown is for a young Quakeress, who, as she has taken the liberty to marry out of the brotherhood, has taken the liberty likewise of wearing something beside her conventional garb. A costume wholly of tulle was chosen, and thus constructed: The skirt is covered with ruffles made of strips of doubled lace gathered on the raw edge. The ruffles, twelve inches wide, lap about half-way. The skirt is a very short demi-train (just imagine a Quakeress in a long train!) and these half-puffs and half-ruffles give it a peculiarly soft and diaphanous appearance, as there is no silk slip beneath,—the petticoats all being thin, lace and muslin. The waist is round, and formed entirely of similar puff-ruffles, laid perpendicularly behind, and crossing, surplice-fashion, in front, over a lining of dead-white silk. As may be supposed, the neck is high. The modest young sister cannot assume all the world's follies at once; but the sleeves are thin enough to show to advantage the pretty, plump arms through the airy puffings. The veil matches the dress, and its eight-inch hem is run with seven threads of floss.

BRIDAL VEILS.

It is a wonder, in the first place, that any woman should be willing to be married without a veil, and, in the second, that she should consent to anything but a tulle one. Point, and Mechlin, and Honiton, and Valenciennes are fine and beautiful for everything except veils; for which, I am convinced, they were never designed. I defy the ugliest woman in the world to look ill in her bridal robes under a tulle veil; but I have seen very pretty women lose their comeliness under hand-made lace. I remember a point-lace veil (valued at thousands of dollars), which stood off from the wearer's head so stiffly that it would have been no surprise to discover a wire-frame under it. If a bride inherit an elegant veil from some ancestor, I can understand that she would like to wear it; but why she should buy one, except to show that she can, is beyond my comprehension.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Trans-Atlantic reports indicate that plaids are likely to be worn again by ladies as well as children, especially for walking and morning dresses. Blue and green Scotch plaids are the favorites.

Velvet waists, with thin skirts, are fashionable for evening. They are generally of black or very dark colors, low-necked and short-sleeved, with a very round, shallow point in front. They are not specially pretty or becoming, and have little in their favor save novelty.

Trimming on the waists of dresses grows less and less popular, the dainty rests and jabots of lace and silk rendering other ornament superfluous.

India shawls and laces are so cheap, just now, that their purchase can be honestly recommended to those having the money to spare.

The winter, thus far, has been so mild, and the city so exceptionally clean, that walking has grown into unusual favor. Consequently, street-suits have become shorter and boots thicker, the latter often having an extra sole, reaching from the toe to the ball of the foot. FURBELOW.

ANOTHER NEVADA PHENOMENON.

A Column of Phosphorescent Flame Sixty Feet in Height.

The Virginia City (Nev.) *Enterprise*, of Dec. 7, contains the following: "About 4 o'clock yesterday morning some of the residents in the western part of this city were startled by observing what seemed a column of flame fifty or sixty feet in height shooting up out of a shaft near the old Ophir works. It was at first thought that the old timbers in the mine were on fire, and three or four men ran to the spot to see what could be done toward smothering the flames. On reaching the shaft, however, they found that there was no smell of smoke, and also that the supposed fire was a light unlike anything they had ever before seen, in its weird whiteness and in the strange corruscations of its component particles. In the light shed about, the faces of the men wore a corpse-like pallor. Two or three of those present were miners returning from work with their dinner-pails in their hands, and it was observed that the pails (tin) appeared of a brilliant steel-blue color. Their clothing and hair also partook in some degree of the same ghastly and unnatural color. The light came up the full size of the large square shaft, and, seen at a distance as it rose up through the falling snow, closely resembled one of the shooting spires seen in the aurora borealis, and it seemed to have something of the same waving and inconstant motion. Although the men felt creeping over them a sort of superstitious awe, they still had sufficient courage to approach the shaft and gaze into it. A strange sight was there seen. The whole interior of the shaft seemed to be at a white heat, and glowed like a furnace. The timbers on the sides were particularly brilliant, and each splinter, excrescence, or bit of fungus seemed darting dazzling rays that streamed steadily out in all directions. A warm, steamy current of air ascended from the sweltering regions below, and there was observed a sickening musty smell. All those who looked into the shaft afterward felt a severe pain in the temples, and two or three were made sick at the stomach. This singular appearance lasted for nearly half an hour after it was first observed, and before it was all over eight or ten men, mostly miners returning from their work at various mines (it being about the time of changing shifts), had collected about the shaft. The light died out from the top downwards, and protuberances from the side of the shaft continued to glow for some minutes after the light was no longer visible above the top of the shaft. The light would seem to have been caused by the belching forth of some kind of highly phosphorated gas from some of the deep underground chambers in the old abandoned works. The rush of gas—for such the kind it must have been—was probably caused by an entensive cave-in some place where the old timbers had rotted away. One of the men who had the good fortune to witness the strange phenomenon is of the opinion that the mixing or mingling of the gas from the mine with the atmospheric air had something to do with intensifying the light, as he observed in the ascending current of pseudo flame myriads of small particles of some substance, globules of vapor, or something of the kind, which appeared to flash and scintilate as they darted upward, and which presented in the general column of light much the same appearance as motes moving about in a sunbeam. The light was observed by a few persons on B street, but was supposed by them to be a stream of light thrown up into the air, and reflected from the falling snow, by some large reflecting lantern."

A FAREWELL.

> Love, if it live for a year and a day,
> Shall do well, shall it not?
> 'Tis a most fickle thing, so they say;
> And a year and a day is some time, is it not?
>
> Ours has lived for so long—yes, a year,
> And a month too, I ween;
> That is well—if it die now and here,
> It will do full as well as most loves, I ween.
>
> So let us kiss, hold each other once more,
> Then,—Farewell,—shall we not?
> Love has parted from us—let us part before
> Something come in its place that is worse,—shall we not?
>
> For us both there are fields that are fresh,
> Pastures new for us both;
> New loves we shall find who 'll be dear, more or less
> Than a year, or a year and a day, to us both.
>
> There, enough—let us take what the Fates shall allot;
> Fare thee well, fare thee well!
> My best wishes are yours; yours are mine, are they not?
> They should be at least—once more, fare thee well.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19, 1873. EDGAR VINING.

Heartless Neglect.

In its issue of Dec. 13, the Maryville (East Tennessee) *Republican* gives the following narrative, speaking of it as among the many instances of destitution that have come to its knowledge, and saying that it is fully substantiated:

"About five weeks ago, a little girl, 13 years of age, named Robinson, living on the further side of the Chilhowee Mountain, had her back broken by the fall of a chestnut tree. As the accident occurred within the limits of the district attended to by the East Tennessee Christian Association, the doctor, who is the agent, was sent for. He promised to visit and examine her, but did not go. A short time since, her mother walked nine miles to Maryville to obtain some assistance, and speaking of the condition of her child remarked that she must return to her that night, even if she went by torchlight. Exhausted with fatigue and anxiety, she fell dead when she reached home. The condition of the child is represented by some who attended the funeral of the mother as almost beyond description, she having lain in the same position and with the same clothing since the accident occurred. We understand that the Helping Hand Association has taken the girl into its care, although not within its limits, and that the poor sufferer will be made more comforta ble."

The $40,000 Cow.

From the Spirit of the Times.

The short-horn cow, Eighth Duchess of Geneva, that was purchased at the late New York Mills sale by Mr. R. Pavin Davies, of Gloucestershire, England, at the enormous price of $40,000, has again changed hands, and will remain in America, a part and parcel of the herd of Col. Lewis G. Morris, of Fordham, N. Y. It seems that Mr. Davies' agent, being unaccustomed to our currency, in the excitement of the sale became confused as to the relative value of dollars and pounds sterling, and bid far beyond his authorized limit. On his return to England his principal wrote to Mr. Campbell, requesting him to dispose of the cow for his account on as favorable terms as possible. Upon hearing of this Col. Morris at once offered the price that Lord Skilmersdale paid for his prominent purchase, $36,000, which was accepted. In addition to this cow we learn from Col. Morris that he has purchased Thirteenth Duchess of Thorndale, Twelfth Maid of Oxford, Third Countess of Oxford, and several other females of prominent breeding, that were disposed of at the New York Mills sale; also that he has purchased the old bull, Baron of Oxford, from Mr. Ezra Cornell. These make a strong combination, and add prominence to the Scarsdale herd.

A STEAMBOAT RACE.

Its Exciting Incidents, and Its Terrible Result.

An Extract from "The Gilded Age," a Novel Written Conjointly by Mark Twain and Charles D. Warner.

At night the boat forged on through the deep solitudes of the river, hardly ever discovering a light to testify to a human presence—mile after mile and league after league the vast bends were guarded by unbroken walls of forest that had never been disturbed by the voice or the footfall of a man, or felt the edge of his sacrilegious ax.

An hour after supper the moon came up, and Clay and Washington (two boys) ascended to the hurricane deck to revel again in their new realm of enchantment. They ran races up and down the deck; climbed about the bell; made friends with the passenger-dogs chained under the life-boat; tried to make friends with a passenger bear fastened to the verge staff, but were not encouraged; "skinned the cat" on the hog-chains; in a word, exhausted the amusement possibilities of the deck. Then they looked wistfully up at the pilot-house, and finally, little by little, Clay ventured up there, followed diffidently by Washington. The pilot turned presently to "get his stern marks," saw the lads, and invited them in. This cozy little house, built entirely of glass, and commanding a marvelous prospect in every direction, was a magician's throne to them, and their enjoyment of the place was simply boundless.

They sat them down on a high bench and looked miles ahead, and saw the wooded capes fold back and reveal the bends beyond; and they looked miles to the rear and saw the silvery highway diminish its breadth by degrees and close itself together in the distance. Presently the pilot said:

"By George, yonder comes the Amaranth!"

A spark appeared, close to the water, several miles down the river. The pilot took his glass and looked at it steadily for a moment, and said, chiefly to himself:

"It can't be the Blue Wing. She couldn't pick us up this way. It's the Amaranth, sure."

He bent over a speaking tube, and said:

"Who's on watch down there?"

A hollow, unhuman voice rumbled up through the tube in answer:

"I am. Second engineer."

"Good! You want to stir your stumps, now, Harry—the Amaranth's just turned the point—and she's just a-humping herself, too!"

The pilot took hold of a rope that stretched out forward, jerked it twice, and two mellow strokes of the big bell responded. A voice out on the deck shouted:

"Stand by, down there, with that labboard lead!"

"No, I don't want the lead," said the pilot, "I want *you*. Roust out the old man—tell him the Amaranth's coming. And go and call Jim—tell *him*."

"Aye, aye, sir!"

The "old man" was the Captain—he is always called so on steamboats and ships; "Jim" was the other pilot. Within two minutes both of these men were flying up the pilot-house stairway, three steps at a jump, Jim was in his shirt-sleeves, with his coat and vest on his arm. He said:

"I was just turning in. Where's the glass?"

He took it and looked:

"Don't appear to be any night-hawk on the jackstaff—it's the Amaranth, dead sure!"

The capt. took a long look, and only said:

"Damnation!"

George Davis, the pilot on watch, shouted to the night-watchman on deck:

"How's she loaded?"

"Two inches by the head, sir."

"Taint en

ITALY.

Lake Maggiore—Isola Madre and Isola Bella.

The Cathedral of Milan and the Tomb of San Carlo Borromeo.

The Picture-Galleries of Florence —Santa Croce.

Bell's "Lincoln" and "Eve"—Mead's "Lincoln" and "Ethan Allen"— Grey's "American Flag" —Powers' Studio.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

FLORENCE, Nov. 15, 1873.

On the evening of Oct. 12, at 8 o'clock, our coachman cracked his whip like a fusilade of musketry, as he galloped his horses under the arched entrance to the court of the Hotel Belle View, at Bavano, on Lake Maggiore. In five seconds, the master and mistress, followed by at least a dozen servants, were helping us from the carriage, and, seizing the numberless bundles and boxes of the ladies, were conducting us to our rooms; and, with Italian obsequiousness, the master, with his hand on his heart, assured us that his hotel and everything it contained, including himself, were at our service.

Sunday morning, Oct. 14, was bright and clear, and as lovely as our finest September mornings at home.

LAKE MAGGIORE,

with Isola Bella and the other Borromean Islands, was sparkling in the morning sunlight, and this beautiful lake, with its blue waters, looked very lovely in a framework of mountains covered with the luxuriant foliage of Italy, and formed a picture realizing one's brightest dreams of this land of flowers. Soon after breakfast, the silver tones of the bell in the chapel in the grounds of a wealthy English gentleman called us to church.

Monday we spent on the Lake, visiting

ISOLA MADRE AND ISOLA BELLA.

The former is well wooded, and has some fine trees, planted in the English style; the latter is nearly covered with the palaces and gardens of the Count Borromeo. The garden is in the French style, full of terraces, poor statuary, and grotesque fountains. The palace itself is large, and possesses much antique splendor; but the many formal terraces, the very artificial, unnatural grottoes, the dry fountains, and much very old, broken, and grotesque statuary, are puerile, and leave the impression of a vast toy-garden, and are interesting only as a specimen of the bad taste in landscape-gardening prevailing two or three centuries ago. The Isola Madre is much more natural, and, as I have said, has some fine trees,—the two finest being an American hemlock-spruce and a Norway fir.

On the 17th we reached Milan, and devoted the first three days most willingly to the celebrated Cathedral, which the Milanese call the eighth wonder of the world. We devoted one entire day to the various chapels, tombs, and monuments; and another to the stained-glass windows, on which, in pictorial representation, you may study the history of the world, from the creation down to the death of San Carlo Borromeo, in the sixteenth century. The

TOMB OF THIS SAINT

is in the crypt, and surpasses all I have ever seen in splendor and magnificence. The sarcophagus is of rock-crystal, bound all round with silver. The body—or what was once the body—is dressed in his robes as Cardinal. A magnificent crown of gold, diamonds, and other precious stones, is on his head. A cross of emeralds and diamonds blazes on his breast,—a present from the Empress Maria Teresa; this cross is of immense value and great beauty. Jewels and precious stones are incrusted everywhere about the sarcophagus; there are diamond rings upon the bones of the fingers; and the chapel is said to be solid silver and gold. Altogether it far surpassed any of the collections of crown-jewels I have seen. Indeed, it was rather difficult to see the skull and fingers of the Saint for the profusion of jewels, diamonds, and gold. Tradition says the Saint was an humble, self-denying Christian, selling his vast possessions to feed the poor, and exposing his life freely in ministering with his own Princely hands to the suffering in the time of the plague.

Of the

CATHEDRAL OF MILAN

it is difficult by words to convey any idea; it is so vast, so complicated, so magnificent. The interior is deeply impressive; five naves, divided by fifty-two gigantic columns, from which the majestic arches gracefully spring to support a roof that looks as though the clouds might rest upon it; the vast dome lifting itself far up towards Heaven,—in the dim distance of which is a solitary lamp, so placed as to throw all its light upon a blood-stained spike, which the devout Catholic believes is made of the identical nails driven into the blessed hands of Our Lord.

So great is the area, that many services may be going on at the same time without confusion. We actually witnessed a marriage at one altar, a baptism at another, and a funeral might have taken place at a third, and a mass been celebrated in a fourth; and, in addition, there was a crowd of wondering and admiring spectators, all with abundant room and space.

The material of the edifice is white marble, and it looks like a mountain of stone, cut into a labyrinth of spires, pinnacles, flying buttresses, and statuary. The roof is a forest of statuary and pinnacles; it seems to me overcrowded. Think of 7,000 statues in one building!

As, in looking at a park of forest-trees, one is more impressed with a few majestic specimens, each the finest of its kind, so placed that you can do it full justice, than by a thicket closely growing in a dense forest, so here, in this thicket of pinnacles and statuary, it is so dense, there are so many, you cannot do justice to any. The severe simplicity of the English cathedrals, the absence of sensational ornamentation, impress me more than all the wonders of this *omnium patherum*. It seems to me that, while its proportions are colossal and its interior is grand, the exterior is overloaded and overcrowded; the influence of the Eastern architecture, the Byzantine, is apparent.

Oct. 21, we visited

THE ROYAL PALACE.

It is especially rich in Gobelin tapestry and Florentine mosaics, with some very fine pictures and statuary, and many very beautiful frescoes.

THE PICTURE GALLERIES OF FLORENCE,

so celebrated all the world over, we visit daily; but I will attempt no description of them. I will say this, however: that, while they contain many of the best pictures in the world, they are unsatisfactory: they are crowded, like a florist's garden, who, growing flowers to sell, crowds the greatest possible number into the smallest space, rather than as Nature, or the hand guided by taste, introduces them for ornament and beautify the scene. There should never be more than one great picture in one room,—certainly not more than one on the side of a room,—unless, in exceptional cases, they are introduced for illustration or contrast. A noble picture or a grand statue, a poem on canvas or wrought in marble, should be studied by itself. Its story and its beauty, to be fully enjoyed, must be contemplated with the attention concentrated; thus we drink in its spirit, and realize its full meaning and expression. I have delighted an hour's quiet reading of a great picture, like Church's "Heart of the Andes," with nothing to distract the attention, more than a day in a crowded gallery. How can one enjoy pictures by the mile, or the thousand feet?

Oct. 28, we visited, with the lovely daughter of an American artist residing in Florence,

SANTA CROCE.

Here are the ashes and the monuments of Michael Angelo, Alfieri, Galileo, and Machiavelli. As we walked up the nave, she recited:

> In Santa Croce's holy precincts lie
> Ashes which make it holier.
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> Here repose
> Angelo's, Alfieri's bones, and his
> The starry Galileo, with his woes.
> Here Machiavelli's earth returned from whence it rose.
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> "But," she continued, still using the language of Byron:
>
> But where repose the all Etruscan three!
> Dante and Petrarch, and scarce less than they,
> The bard of prose, creative spirit! he
> Of the immortal tales of love!
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> Regenerated Florence, Dante sleeps afar,
> Like Scipio, buried by the upbraiding shore.
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> And the crown
> Which Petrarch's laureate-brow supremely wore,
> Upon a far and foreign soil had grown.
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> Boccaccio to his parent-earth bequeathed
> His dust,
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> Yet Santa Croce wants their mighty dust!
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> What is her pyramid of precious stones,
> Of porphyry, jasper, agate, and all hues
> Of gem and marble, to inclose the bones
> Of *merchant*-Dukes? The momentary dews
> Which sparkle to the twilight-stars, infuse
> Freshness in the green turf that wraps the dead
> Whose names are mausoleums of the Muse,
> Are gently pressed with far more reverent tread
> Than ever pressed the slab which paves the Princely head.

"And now," she continued, "let us go to the Pitti Gallery. Let us go to

> Arno's *dome of Art's* most princely shrine,
> Where Sculpture with her rainbow sister vies.

And so, crossing the Arno, we went to the great gallery of the Pitti Palace.

BALL'S LINCOLN.

The same day we called at the studio of the sculptor Ball, to see his model of the colossal statue of Lincoln, ordered by the freedmen of the United States, to be executed in bronze, and to be erected on the public grounds at Washington. It will be altogether one of the finest, if not the finest, statue of Lincoln yet made. It is designed to represent and illustrate the act of Emancipation. The President is represented as holding the Proclamation in his right hand, which rests slightly upon a column; a negro is just rising from a crouching attitude at his feet; the broken chains, just fallen from his limbs, lie upon the ground; he is looking up, with gratitude, reverence, and affection, to Mr. Lincoln; while the latter, extending his left hand over the head of the negro, as if blessing him while he frees him, says: "And upon this act I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God."

The figure is very good; the attitude and face have great dignity and elevation, mingled with kind commiseration and sadness. He looks the great, earnest, sincere man he was. You read in his countenance the sincere conviction that he is in the act of the performance of a high duty, and the profound consciousness of the grave responsibility of the act; and he invokes upon it from his very heart "the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God."

On the column, in relief, is the head of Washington, the shield of the United States, and the Stars. I shall be disappointed, if, when this statue is erected at the Capital, it is not regarded as one of the finest in our country.

The likeness, the face, head, and figure, are all good; the dress—a frock-coat—fits better than Mr. Lincoln's coat ever did; his hands and feet are smaller in the model than in life; and I never saw his cravat set so smooth; but I suppose these are liberties the artist feels justified in taking.

BALL'S EVE.

In the studio of the sculptor stands a statue of Eve before the fall, fully realizing Milton's description. She is more lovely than any of our daughters. Coming directly from the galleries, from the Venus de Medici, the Venus of Titian, and that of Canova, I think this work of Ball will compare favorably with any, and, in purity of expression, it surpasses them all. The moment represented is when she has just awakened to life. Looking into the Garden of Eden she feels in the light, the air, the perfume, the beauty, the glory of the primeval earth, the exhilaration of life. Innocent and happy, neither care, nor regret, nor pain, nor passion, nor sorrow has marred her perfect beauty. "She is indeed worthy to have been our common mother," said a lady at my side, looking proudly at her own lovely child. How glorious seems the origin of man, when looking upon such a representation of our first parent; and who, in such a presence, can tolerate the humiliating fable of Darwin?

MEAD'S STATUES OF LINCOLN AND ETHAN ALLEN.

Oct 30. We visited the studio of Larkin Mead, to see the model of his statue of Lincoln for the monument at Springfield. I saw only the head and bust in clay, the full length having been sent for the figure to be cast in bronze. I believe all the friends of Mr. Lincoln consider it an excellent likeness.

Mead is now hard at work upon a statue of Ethan Allen, ordered by the State of Vermont for the old hall of the House of Representatives at Washington. The clay-model is very spirited and life-like. There was an Italian professional model, dressed in the old revolutionary costume of our country, attitudinizing for the statue, when I went into the room; but no Italian can represent Ethan Allen. By the way, is it not time Illinois sent her representative to this hall of statuary? You know, of course, that Congress has invited each State to place the statues of two of her most distinguished citizens in this hall. Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and many others of the States have taken steps to comply with this invitation. New York has selected George Clinton and Philip Livingston as the two historic names which are to be thus honored, and she has commissioned Mr. Palmer, the distinguished sculptor, of Albany, now in Florence, to execute the statue of Livingston. There would not, I should think, be any difference of opinion in regard to the persons to be selected by Illinois. All would agree that Lincoln and Douglas should be our representatives there.

GREY'S PICTURE ILLUSTRATING DRAKE'S "AMERICAN FLAG."

The artist Grey, of New York, a man whom many think one of the finest colorists in the world, has nearly finished a picture illustrating Drake's poem, "The American Flag." The words which suggested the picture are, as near as I can recollect them, as follows. I can't find a copy of the poem here:

> "When freedom, from her mountain height,
> Unfurled her banner to the air,
> She tore the azure robe of Night,
> And set the stars of glory there.
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> Then, from his mansion in the skies,
> She called her eagle-bearer down,
> And gave into his mighty hand
> The chosen banner of our land."

Freedom is represented by the figure of a female of exceeding beauty, partially draped by the folds of the flag. Freedom is the most perfect type of American beauty; hair the most luxuriant, and of the true golden color; eyes of blue; features regular and full of expression; form perfect. Above her is the eagle, holding the flag with its thirteen stars, which falls gracefully at her side, and is blown partly across her. The blue above the head of the figure is of "the azure robe of Night," and is a wonder in color. The eagle, proudly holding the banner, looks "every inch the King" of birds. The rocky coast of our country is suggested on the left; and, in the left-hand corner a Massachusetts church-spire suggests the Mayflower, and all the mighty influences which have sprung from New England in shaping the destinies of our country.

This Goddess of Liberty is in beauty finer than all the Venuses, the Fornarenas, the Cleopatras of the galleries. It is wonderful in color and perfect in form, and infused through all is a dignity and purity worthy of the subject

POWERS' STUDIO

is still open, although the great artist is dead. His son continues with skilled labor to reproduce the works which gave to his father such a high position. Nearly all his works, either in clay or marble, are still to be found here, and can be furnished as perfect as when Powers himself was living. We seemed to be surrounded by our countrymen while in his studio. Franklin, Jefferson, Washington, Webster, Calhoun, Everett, Longfellow, Sheridan, and others, looked down upon us, in one room; and in another many of my neighbors and friends, and the faces of Gov. Bross, Potter Palmer, his lovely wife, and several others—made me for a moment almost fancy myself in Chicago.

I. N. A.

Female Candidates for Office.

The four women who were candidates for the office of School Director in Boston were duly elected, but the six woman candidates for the same office in London were defeated at the recent election. One of the latter, Mrs. Arthur Arnold, the wife of the editor of the London *Echo*, entered the contest with considerable spirit, urging her claims in public meetings, and completely refuting an argument on "general principles" which was indiscreetly applied to her own case. Some one declined to vote for her, and wrote a letter explaining his reasons, in which he said, "It would be much safer to the interest of Mrs. Arthur Arnold's husband and children that she should keep her allotted place at home. The chances are that Arthur and the children have holes in their stockings." Mrs. Arthur read this letter at one of the meetings, and replied that she had no children, and that as for Arthur's stockings they were all knit by her own hands. This refutation of the "general principles" of her assailant should have been sufficient, but the electors voted otherwise.

Hard Times.

An incident of the hard times is reported from Lexington, Mo., and it contains a hint which the hard-up may be grateful for. A thirsty and poor young man, anxious for a quencher, initiated a supply by purchasing a slate on credit. Proceeding to the haunts of the whisky fiend, he bartered the slate for "a drink." Finding one beaker of the liquor which he loved insufficient, he pointed out to the bar-tender how handy the slate would be for the purpose of charging any little indebtedness which might be incurred. The project succeeded. The draught on credit was obtained; the bar-man registered it on the new slate, and all was serene.

THE GREAT AIR-LINE TO THE MOON.

From Scribner's for January.

It is quite possible that there are many persons who have never heard the story of the Gun Club of Baltimore and its remarkable transactions. If so, it is well that they should be informed of those great events which, not many years ago, caused such a sensation in the civilized world. Monsieur Jules Verne, a Frenchman, has taken the pains to collect all the facts in regard to the Gun Club and its wonderful scheme, and it is to his work on the subject that we are indebted for the information contained in this article.*

The Gun Club, which was founded during our late civil war, had for its principal object the improvement of artillery. No one could belong to the Club who had not invented, or at least improved, a cannon or a firearm of some kind. In the words of M. Verne, the science in which the members were held was "proportioned to the massiveness of their cannon, and in a direct ratio to the squares of the distances reached by their projectiles." It is impossible in our pages to relate all the results of the labors of this Club, and we will merely remark that, at the end of the war, they showed in their own persons the earnestness with which they carried out their enterprises. In the entire Club there was hardly a whole man, and, indeed, there was but one arm for every four persons, and but two legs for every six of them. Nowhere was there such place for crutches, wooden legs, patent arms, india-rubber-jaws, silver skulls, platina noses, and gutta-percha ears.

When peace was declared, these poor fellows were very doleful; there was nothing more for them to do. And so they sat about idly in their Club-house, where everything reminded them of war, where the mantel-piece was a fortress, and the clock was set in an embrasured tower, where bayonets, stuck in a cannon ball, served as candlesticks, and where the very frames of the looking-glasses were fashioned after the manner of lines of fortifications. There they would lean back, and toast their wooden toes, and gesticulate with their hooked hands, and mourn the good old times. Some of them,—J. T. Maston in particular,—were extremely anxious for another war. J. T. Maston was a most enthusiastic artilleryman. He had invented a mortar which killed 337 persons the first time it was fired. To be sure, it blew itself all into little bits, and the pieces killed twice as many spectators around it; but, then, there are very mortars, even if they have been carefully fired for many years, which can show a sum total of killed so large as this. J. T. Maston's voice was for continual cannon-firing, and, consequently, for continual war. "Why should we sit thus thus with our hands in our pockets?" cried J. T. Maston. (He had lost one of his arms in the beginning of the war.) "There are plenty of reasons for fighting, and why shouldn't we fight? For instance, did not this country once belong to the English?" "Of course," replied Col. Bilsby, an armless and harmless bystander.

"Well, then," said J. T. Maston, "why then should not England in her turn belong to us?"

This proposition was received with great favor by the Gun Club in general, and it is probable some action would have been taken upon it if it had not been that the attention of the members was unexpectedly occupied by the announcement that a grand meeting had been called by the President of the Club to consider some extremely important business. The meeting was held at 8 p. m., on the 5th of October, eighteen-hundred-and-after-the-war. The great hall of the Club was tightly jammed with members and visitors. Corresponding and honorary members, from all parts of the Union, filled up every room and passage, and the streets and alleys of the neighborhood were crowded with people who could not get into the building.

When the great clock in the hall fired 8, President Barbicane arose and addressed the assembly. The substance of his address was as follows:

He lamented the idleness of the Club caused by the recent peace.

He desired that it should undertake some great work.

He supposed that the members had all seen the moon, or had heard it spoken of.

He stated that although the moon had been thoroughly studied by astronomers, no communication between it and the earth had been considered possible up to that date.

He proposed, therefore, that the Gun Club should open such communication; and that they should do it by making a cannon sufficiently large to send a ball—bang! to the moon.

At these last words, the great hall, and the very streets around it, trembled with the thunders of applause which broke from that vast crowd. It was many minutes before the President could command himself so that he proceeded to state that this thing was easy enough to do. It was only necessary to give the ball an initial velocity of 12,000 yards per second, and it would certainly reach the moon, provided the cannon was pointed properly. Then the meeting adjourned.

It was determined, after a vast amount of additional scientific calculation by the Gun Club, to fire the ball from some point between the Equator and 28 deg. north or south of the Equator, to point the cannon at the zenith, and to fire it precisely at 13 minutes and 20 seconds of 11 o'clock a. m., on the first day of the next December.

An Executive Committee of the Gun Club held a meeting at the house of President Barbicane, Oct. 8. The matter of the ball was the first thing to be settled. Of what should they make make it? How big should it be? And what shape should it have? J. T. Maston was wild with enthusiasm, and, waving in the air his iron hook, with a pen screwed into it, he made a speech full of eloquent figures. J. T. Maston was great on figures; not only figures of speech, but numerical figures. He liked nothing better than to lie awake at night, and calculate with what rapidity a ball weighing three-quarters of a certain weight, and moving with a velocity equal to seventeen-ninetieths of some other velocity, would pass over a distance 1,300 times the square root of some other distance. And, when he made speeches before the Committee, he introduced all these calculations.

But the President was a much more practical man. He could perceive in an instant exactly what he wanted, and he settled the question of the size of the ball without any trouble. "You will understand," said he, "that it will be of no use for us to fire a ball at the moon if we are not able to see whether it gets there or not. So the ball must be big enough for us to see it all the way. Now, with the largest telescope that we are able to make, the smallest object visible on the moon is sixty feet in diameter."

Well, then, our ball must be sixty feet in diameter!" cried J. T. Maston.

"No, that will not be necessary," said the President, "if we place a telescope on a very high mountain, the atmosphere will be so much rarer that we will be able to see objects on the moon only nine feet in diameter."

"Splendid!" cried J. T. Maston. "Then we will make our ball nine feet in diameter.

So this matter was settled.

There was now a discussion upon the weight of the ball. Some of the Committee thought a ball nine feet in diameter would be very heavy. The President conceded this fact, especially if the ball were solid, "but," said he, "it will be hollow."

"Hurrah!" cried J. T. Maston. "We will put dispatches in it, and samples of the exports of the United States, with the price-list for the current month."

But even this ball, with comparatively thin sides, if made of cast-iron, would be too heavy for the initial velocity intended to give it. So the Committee went to work to calculate what some other metals would weigh. After spending some time in extracting cube-roots, and elevating 72 and 83 to the second power, they came to a triumphant conclusion. They would make the ball of aluminum!

They calculated that a ball of that metal would only cost $173,250.

"Hurrah!" cried J. T. Maston. "I didn't think we could get a ball so cheap as that."

At the next session of the Committee the question of the cannon was considered. It was unanimously agreed that it would require a large cannon to carry a ball 9 feet in diameter; and, as the cannon of the Gun Club must throw the ball 257,542 miles, so it was evident it would have to be pretty long.

"Yes, indeed," cried J. T. Maston. "Our cannon must be half-a-mile long at the very least."

"Half-a-mile!" exclaimed the Committee, in astonishment.

"Yes," cried J. T. Maston, "and then it will be too short by at least one-half."

"Come, come, J. T. Maston," said one of the Committee, "you are going too far."

"Sir," replied J. T. Maston, proudly, striking his breast with his iron hook, "you must know that an artilleryman is like a cannon-ball—he can never go too far!"

The matter was now getting a little personal, and the President interfered. "Be calm, gentlemen, and let us reason this matter gravely. The ordinary length of a cannon is from twenty to twenty-five times the diameter of the ball, and from two hundred and thirty to two hundred and forty times its weight."

"That won't do," cried J. T. Maston.

"I know it," said the President; "for, if we constructed our cannon according to those proportions, it would only be 225 feet long."

"Perfectly ridiculous!" cried J. T. Maston. "You might as well take a pistol!"

"Just so," answered the President, "and for that reason I propose to make our cannon 900 feet long."

This was agreed to, and the length of the cannon was settled. It was then determined that the sides should be six feet thick.

"You will probably not mount it on a carriage?" said one of the Committee.

"Oh, that would be grand," said J. T. Maston.

"But impracticable," said the President. "I shall cast the gun in the ground, and it will thus have all the resistance of the earth around it."

It was, subsequently, determined to make the cannon of cast-iron, and it was believed that such a gun, perpendicularly and solidly set in the earth, would not be likely to burst.

The Committee then went to work to calculate the weight of a cast-iron cannon, nine hundred feet long, with a bore nine feet in diameter, and with sides six feet thick; and soon ascertained that the cannon would weigh 68,040 tons, and would cost, at two cents a pound, $2,721,600. So this little matter was also settled.

The next day the powder question was before the Committee. One of the members, Major Elphiston, who had had charge of Government gunpowder during the war, and who was therefore supposed to know all about the matter, made a short address. "Now," said he, "a twenty-four pound ball is fired by sixteen pounds of powder. The Armstrong cannon requires seventy-five pounds of powder for an 800 pound ball, and the Rodman Columbiad sends a half ton ball 5 miles with 160 pounds of powder. So, you see, the necessary proportion of powder diminishes as the size of the ball increases."

"I see that," said J. T. Matson, "and if you only make your ball big enough we won't want any powder at all."

The Committee smiled, and the Major then stated that he had calculated that the weight of powder necessary in their cannon would be equal to one-tenth the weight of the ball, and it will therefore require 500,000 pounds of powder.

"Better have 800,000 pounds," cried J. T. Maston.

The idea of this enormous mass of powder was so impressive and awful, that the Committee, for a few moments, sat in silence. But they were still more astonished when the President directly announced that in his opinion 800,000 pounds would not be enough.

"We will want the force of twice as much powder," said he.

"That will never do!" cried J. T. Maston, "never do! 1,600,000 pounds of powder will occupy a space of 22,000 cubic feet and, as the cannon will only hold 54,000 cubic feet, your powder will nearly half fill it, and there won't be room enough left to give the ball a decent start."

"I know all that," said the President, "and I do not intend to use that much powder—I only want the force of that quantity, and so I propose that, instead of powder, we use gun-cotton, of which 400,000 pounds will be equal to 1,600,000 pounds of powder, and it will occupy so little space that the ball will have more than 700 feet to run before taking its grand flight towards the Queen of Night."

And so the powder question was settled.

Among the 40,000,000 inhabitants of the United States there was but one man who doubted the success of the great scheme of the Gun Club. This man was Capt. Nichol, and he lived in Philadelphia. It was natural for him to be an enemy to the Gun Club, for he was a manufacturer of armor-plates. During the whole war, whenever the artillerists invented a new projectile, or an unusually powerful cannon, Nichol invented a new armor-plate. Whenever Nichol dreamed, President Barbicane, of the Gun Club, appeared to him in the form of a conical ball, which pierced him through and through. And whenever Barbicane dreamed, he saw Nichol in the shape of an immense iron-clad, against the impenetrable sides of which he was obliged to batter his unfortunate head. Nichol was on particularly bad terms with Barbicane, because, on the very day on which peace was declared, the former had finished a plate of an entirely new kind of steel armor, and, though he dared the President of the Gun Club to fire at it his best cannon and his most perfect ball, the proposition was declined. Nichol waxed extremely angry at this, and offered Barbicane the most astounding advantages. He proposed to set up his plate 200 yards from the cannon, but this was refused, as well as subsequent offers of 100 yards, 75 yards, and 50 yards. At last the Captain, perfectly furious, offered to place his plate 25 yards from the cannon, and to stand behind it! But Barbicane answered that he would not make the experiment,—not even if Capt. Nichol stood before his plate.

Then Capt. Nichol attacked Barbicane through the newspapers. He asserted that the plan was all nonsense, and proposed a series of wagers, as follows:

First—That the money would never be raised for the big gun	$1,000
Second—That they could not cast the cannon after Barbicane's money	2,000
Third—That they could not load the cannon, and that the gun-cotton would go off of its own accord before they were ready	3,000
Fourth—That the cannon would burst at the first fire	4,000
Fifth—That the ball would go about six miles, and would come tumbling back in a few seconds	5,000

On the 20th of October, Nichol received the following note:

Taken. BALTIMORE, Oct. 18.

BARBICANE.

One question now remained to be decided, and that was,—Where should the experiment be tried? The Gun Club held a meeting to consider this subject, and it was agreed that the southern portions of Texas and of Florida lay beyond the twenty-eighth parallel of latitude, and that any place in those sections would answer the purpose.

The question was settled on this basis, and the consequence was that there arose an unparalleled rivalry between the cities of Southern Texas and Florida. The whole country was agitated by the controversy. The newspapers and periodicals took it up; such publications as the New York *Herald*, the Philadelphia *Post*, and the *Riverside Magazine* sustained Texas, while the Washington *Chronicle*, the New York *Tribune*, and the Newark *Register* stood up boldly for Florida.

The matter became embarrassing. A war between Florida and Texas was threatened. At last Barbicane settled the matter. "Texas," said he, "is at least, eleven cities which will answer our purpose very well. Now, if we decide in favor of Texas, those eleven cities will be fighting for the honor of the enterprise. There is but one town in Florida suitably situated; so, let us go for Florida and the town of Tampa!"

The Texas party was disgusted. "A little place like Florida," said their principal organ, "almost an island, squeezed between two seas, will never be able to resist the tremendous concussion, and will be blown away the instant the cannon is fired!"

"All right!" said the Floridans, "let her blow!"

It now became necessary to raise the money for this great work, and subscription-books were opened in all the principal cities of the Union, and also in various foreign countries.

The total subscriptions from all parts of the world, counting nothing from England, as that country's quota had only been tried upon the lower animals, J. T. Maston offered to prove that it would be successful in the case of man.

"Since I cannot take the trip," he said, "shut me up in the shell for eight days. I will thus discover whether or not atmospheric air can be produced by artificial means."

This offer was gladly accepted, and a sufficient quantity of the necessary chemicals, with food enough to last eight days, were placed inside of the shell; and on the 12th of November, at 6 o'clock in the evening, J. T. Maston took leave of his friends, mounted the ladder, and disappeared through the aperture in the top of the cone. The door was then screwed down tight. How he liked it inside it was impossible to know. The walls were so thick that nothing could be heard from him.

On the 20th of November, precisely at 6 o'clock in the evening, the hole in the shell was opened. Maston's friends were naturally a little uneasy; but they were soon encouraged by a shout that came from the inside of the shell, and in a moment J. T. Maston appeared on the top of the cone in a triumphant attitude.

He had actually grown fat!

We must now go back a little in our story. On the 20th of October of the preceding year sufficient money had been paid over to the University of Cambridge to construct a telescope large enough to observe the course of the projectile which was to be sent to the Moon.

There was no reason why such a telescope should not be constructed. There was money enough, there was iron enough, and brass enough, and glass enough. And the Gun Club had faith enough and energy enough to do almost anything. And so, after great labors, and the most unheard-of victories over mechanical difficulties, the telescope was finished. It was 280 feet long, and 16 feet in diameter.

Eight days after this a fleet of steamers arrived at Tampa laden with the material for the great gun and with 1,500 workmen. The little town became populous, not only with these, but with thousands of inquisitive persons who gathered from all parts of the country to watch this great undertaking. A railroad was built from Tampa to Stone's Hill, and, in a short time, a village of workmen's houses arose at the latter place. Barbicane was everywhere, and J. T. Maston was with him.

On the 4th of November the works were commenced.

By the light of the sun during the day, and under a great electric light at night, the pick and shovel and the steam-engines never ceased to work; and on the 10th of June, twenty days inside of the date fixed upon, the well with its lining of masonry had reached the desired depth of 900 feet, and the stone-work resting on a rock bottom, 30 feet deep.

While the great well had been in course of construction preparations had been making for casting the cannon.

In a wide circle around the open top of the well had been built 1,200 reverberatory furnaces. These furnaces shared our old friend J. T. Maston. He had never seen anything more beautiful, he said, not even in Greece, where, however, as he remarked, he had never been.

When the vast pit was finished, President Barbicane and his men went to work to build the great central core. This was to be a solid cylinder, 900 feet high, and 9 feet in diameter, in other words, exactly the size of the bore of the great cannon.

When this cylinder was finished, a space of about 6 feet was left around it, between it and the sides of the wall. This space would be filled with the melted iron which was to form the cannon.

The 9th of July was the day appointed for casting, and the evening before each furnace had been charged with 114,000 pounds of metal, and the fires lighted.

The black smoke covered the sky, and the roar of the furnaces resembled thunder. Barbicane and the Committee of the Gun Club stood on a hill near by, with a small cannon before them, which was to be fired when the engineer should signal that all was ready.

Precisely at noon the cannon sounded from the hill.

At this moment 1,200 valves were opened, and 1,200 fiery serpents crawled towards the great well, hissing, and glistening, and writhing. Then they plunged, with a dreadful noise, 900 feet down. It was an awful spectacle. The earth shook, and clouds of steam escaping from the vents in the walls of the well rose up in a vast column 3,000 or 4,000 feet high. At last all the melted metal had run into the mould. The Niagara of iron had ceased to flow.

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Whether the casting had succeeded or not was a question that could not be determined immediately. Fifteen days after the casting the great cannon was still covered by a vast cloud of smoke, and the ground was so hot, 300 or 400 feet from the mouth of the well, that no one could tread upon it. It was the 22d of August before the ground had cooled sufficiently to allow anybody to approach the casting, and then the workmen, finding that the interior core was sufficiently cool, proceeded to dig it out, and it was entirely removed by the 3d of September. The bore was then drilled smooth, and everything was ready.

If the Moon only came along in time, and it was generally believed that she could be depended upon, there was no reason to expect anything but success.

As the cannon was now cast, Capt. Nichol paid his second wager—$2,000.

The great event of the casting attracted people from all parts of the country, and the population of Tampa increased to 150,000. Excursions were organized to the bottom of the cannon, and a steam elevator was kept going night and day. The proceeds from the sale of tickets for this trip amounted during the season to nearly $500,000.

On the 30th of September, at thirty-seven minutes past 3 in the afternoon, a telegram, by ocean cable, came to President Barbicane. This was the dispatch:

FRANCE, PARIS, 29th September—4 a. m.

Barbicane, Florida, United States:

Substitute cylindro-conical projectile for spherical shell. Shall go inside. Shall arrive by steamer Atlanta. MICHEL ARDAN.

Of course this proposition created the greatest excitement in the Gun Club, and throughout the United States. At first everybody treated the bative, earnest, eminently bold and audacious, and, above all, he was the first man in the solar system who had determined to make a trip from one planet to another. His reception was most enthusiastic, and, after he had shaken hands with about 6,000 people, he was obliged to retreat to the cabin of the steamer. And there Jules Verne had an interview with him.

The President of the Gun Club found that the Frenchman was fully determined upon his project. He had occasion to go to the Moon, he said, and here was an excellent opportunity. He might have to wait a long time before another conveyance would offer itself.

Finding the Frenchman was fully in earnest, Barbicane respected him. Nothing so thoroughly commands respect in this world as earnestness. What it commands in the Moon remains to be seen.

In the meantime a quarrel had arisen between Capt. Nichol and Barbicane, and a duel was agreed upon. But on the field Arden made a proposition.

"Friend Barbicane," he said, "believes that his projectile will go straight to the Moon."

"Certainly I do," replied the President of the Gun Club.

"And friend Nichol believes it will fall back on the earth?"

"I am sure of that!" cried the Captain.

"Well, then," said Michel Ardan, "this is the way we will settle it. Both of you take the trip with me, and then you will know certainly whether or not the ball will go to the Moon."

The two rivals looked at each other, and then they shook hands, and agreed to the proposition. J. T. Maston groaned. Nobody had asked him to go.

On the 10th of November, the great passenger projectile arrived from New York. The great shell came by railway, and was received with delight and enthusiasm.

The inner walls of the projectile were covered with a thick lining of steel springs and leather padding. Several small windows of enormously thick glass were constructed in the sides of the cone, an ingenious water-spring was constructed to counteract the initial shock at the moment of firing, and everything necessary for the comfort of the travelers was provided. There were receptacles for water and food, and there was a tank of gas sufficient to light and warm them for six days. But there was one little difficulty—they must breathe during the trip, which it was calculated would last about four days. The oxygen inside the ceil would certainly do for a very long time, and the carbonic acid gas which they would expire would soon be sufficient to kill them. The question, then, amounted to this: the oxygen destroyed must be restored; the carbonic acid gas produced must be destroyed. All this is easy enough to do by means of chlorate of potash and caustic potash. The first of these, under a very high temperature, gives out oxygen; the second absorbs carbonic acid; thus the valuable oxygen would be produced, and the destructive carbonic acid gas destroyed. The great chemists, Messrs. Reiset & Regnault, had demonstrated that this operation was easy enough. But as their experiments had only been tried upon the lower animals, J. T. Maston offered to prove that it would be successful in the case of man.

"Since I cannot take the trip," he said, "shut me up in the shell for eight days. I will thus discover whether or not atmospheric air can be produced by artificial means."

This offer was gladly accepted, and a sufficient quantity of the necessary chemicals, with food enough to last eight days, were placed inside of the shell; and on the 12th of November, at 6 o'clock in the evening, J. T. Maston took leave of his friends, mounted the ladder, and disappeared through the aperture in the top of the cone. The door was then screwed down tight. How he liked it inside it was impossible to know. The walls were so thick that nothing could be heard from him.

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The next question that arose was that of situation, and it was necessary to choose a high mountain. So the requisite materials were taken to one of the highest peaks of the Rocky Mountains. It was almost as difficult to set up this telescope in the position selected as it had been to make it. It was necessary to transport enormous stones, weighty pieces of forged metal, heavy corner stones, the vast sections of the cylinder, and the object glass, which weighed itself nearly 30,000 pounds, into the region of eternal snow. But all difficulties were surmounted, and, in less than a year from the commencement of the work, the great telescope sat proudly on the summit of the rocky peak.

It was now the 22d of November. In ten days the great event would take place. There was only one thing now to be done, and that was to load the cannon, and it was rather a delicate operation to stow away 400,000 pounds of gun-cotton. But Barbicane was equal to most difficulties, and he had this cannon loaded under his own eyes. The gun-cotton was brought from Pensacola by rail, ten great cartridges at a time, and these were carried to the mouth of the cannon by workmen in their bare feet. They were then lowered to their position by means of windlasses worked by hand. No steam engine was allowed to be used, and fires were forbidden within a distance of two miles. It was even necessary to guard against the heat of the sun, and so all the work was done at night by the light of an electric lamp. The cartridges were placed in order in the bottom of the cannon, and were all connected by wires in such a way that they could be exploded by means of an electric battery. All the wires were united in a single conductor, which ran through a hole in the side of the casting, and then through one of the vents in the stone lining, to the surface of the earth. There this wire was supported on telegraph posts for a distance of two miles, where it was connected with a powerful battery. All that was necessary, then, when everything was in order, was to press a little button, and the 400,000